PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
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Milk

No. 54,020.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
9th Feb.	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA *	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7908		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA	6695
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA *	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA *	6926
11th "	ARABIA	7908		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIR	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6290	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	3091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	30th "
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	30th June.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
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Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
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Agents, Bombay.

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GIRGAON, BOMBAY,

for Rates &c, Address the SUPERINTENDENT

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 11th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,900	Thur. 7th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 8th Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,900 tons on THURSDAY, 7th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 18th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3060	25th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombasa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th *February*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4211	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Daboovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
† VORWAERTS	6990	R. Colledani	3rd May.
* PERSIA	8690	F. Cragletto	26th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

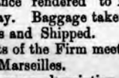
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	8606	P. Cragletto	24th February.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	26th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sawoon House, 88, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	11th Feb.	22nd Feb.
TOYOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	19th Feb.	2nd Mar.
HOJUN MARU	...	C. B. Laprail	5th Mar	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar,	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd April	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	14th April	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	30th April	11th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
HOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Laprail	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOW AVAILABLE.

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ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

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HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Lioyang	Hankow	Newchang	Osaka
Lyons	Hongkong	Port Arthur	Tokyo
New York	Tientsin	Mukden	Nagasaki
San Francisco	Peking	Tairen	Bombay
Honolulu	Antung	Chefoo	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,600
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sha-matra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

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The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0
Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
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The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... ...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
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The Flat superior movement...	35	0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45	8

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THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Commenced from 1st February.
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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
READ THE PROSPECTUS OF THIS COMPANY.

LIFE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, GUARANTEE.
LOW RATES—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
GENERAL MANAGER.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ECZEMA FOR FOUR MONTHS

Baby Girl Suffered from Head to Foot —Would Beat Her Head—When Washed would Cry with Pain—Blood Ran Down Back—One Mass of Sores—Medical Men Useless.

CUTICURA REMEDIES EFFECT A CURE

"I am writing to you a few words of advice to mothers who may have a child the same as I have. For more than four months my little baby girl had eczema, and no one but those who have had it can tell the agony they suffer. I have seen my child beat her head, and blood streaming down her back. She was a little sufferer from head to foot. She was one mass. I had advice from medical men; did not seem to cure her one bit. I was advised to use the Cuticura Remedies, and I had two sets. Now there is not one spot about her, and I am confident that the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills cured her. I told them and I think it's worth all praise for my child's sake and other mothers who may have such trouble as I did with her. I used to dread the time for her to wake up, as the cries from her were heartrending. For months she was bad. It first came in a small place on her head. I used all kinds of remedies for it and it got worse. When I washed her she would cry with pain. One day I made up my mind while reading about the Cuticura Remedies, so I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and used them in the evening. I continued for a week and you can't imagine how thankful I was to see how well she got on. She was two years of age the 22d of February and a fine girl. She is a picture to look at now. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to every one I know. Mrs. Cutler, 140 King St., Royal Oak, Plymouth, Jan. 29, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 3 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen ATTENDING the BALL on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1907, will enter Government House by the Upper Gate and after the occupants have alighted the empty carriages will leave by the Lower Gate and be parked in their respective blocks. These carriages when required will enter by the Upper Gate and on taking up their occupants will depart as expeditiously as possible via Lower Gate.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH, BLUE DRILL, OILS, CASTOR, COCOANUT, KEROSINE, IN CASE AND IN BULK, FOR GAS MAKING, LINSEED RAY, AND DOUBLE BOILED, MINERAL, COLZOLINE, CYLINDER, ENGINE CLEANING, RAILROAD LUBRICANT AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1907, for the supply of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1907.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes, will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 4th February, 1907.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 28th February, 1907, at 6-30 P.M.

SYDNEY COPE,
Hony. Secretary.

26TH JANUARY, 1907.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that First Entries at Rs. 3. Each Entry CLOSE on SATURDAY, February 9th. Second and Final Entries at Rs. 5 each. Entry CLOSE on TUESDAY, February 12th.

For Prospectuses apply to

HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Graham's Buildings, Fort.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

A CUP Valued at Rupees Seventy-five, has been PRESENTED, by H. H. The MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR, for the best BULL DOG in the Show. Entry fee for the same (Rs. 2) should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Crawford Markets, before the 12th Instant.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

HIRE OF LIGHTERS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LIGHTERS and COOLIES to the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay, for 12 months, ending 31st March, 1908. Forms of Tender may be obtained from the Royal Naval Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard, and Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received up to noon on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1907.

NORMAN F. ROY,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge.

R. N. DEPOT, R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

COALING H. M. SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LIGHTERS and LABOUR for Coaling H. M. Ships at Bombay, for 12 months, ending 31st March, 1908. Tender forms may be obtained from the Royal Naval Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard, and Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received up to noon on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1907.

NORMAN F. ROY,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge.

R. N. DEPOT, R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 2,000 maunds of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by tender at Tirupatur and Hosur in the Salem District during March 1907. Prospective buyers are requested to address the District Forest Officer, North Salem Division, Salem, when full particulars will be forwarded to them.

B. F. RIGOLD,
Dt. Forest Officer.
North Salem.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE HELD
AT MALABAR HILL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH.
AND
WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY.
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES.
WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.
For Prospectus and Entry forms
Apply
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akha Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Knickerbocker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sicking, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman.
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.

BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
" —Sansett Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant, being Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 6-30 p.m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on Monday, the 18th February, 1907, and following days, as may be necessary commencing at 2-30 P.M. (Standard time), a quantity of Old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 11th February.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of the State or ground-rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem, for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 8th January 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.
SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for:—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 184 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

Luggage can be obtained from Brake Van daily.

Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom Illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1907.
13TH, 16TH, 18TH, 20ST and 23RD FEBRUARY 1907.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Ladies only.
CLASS A.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	25	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	5	...
CLASS B.—NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.		
Book of Coupons containing 5 Tickets	..	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	7	..

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, & LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to the Private Paddock.

Season Tickets or Books of Coupons issued for the Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for the Bombay Races.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMAN..... Rs. 6
LADY or Child..... " 3

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET..... Rs. 1-8
LADY or Child..... As. 0-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to:—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 2, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 25th January, 1907.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY).

THE AGENT B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS, up to noon of the 1st March, 1907, for the SUPPLY of Oils from 1st April, 1907 to 31st March, 1908.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign reason for so doing.

W. LONGMUIR,
Officiating Store-keeper,
B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.

SAMASTIPUR,
DATED 1ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

By order of the Official Assignee
AND
With the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,

THE WHOLE OF THE
STOCK-IN-TRADE
IS
OFFERED FOR SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S NEW LIST OF FICTION.

Paper, Rs. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Far Horizon. By Lucas Malet.
Sir Nigel. By A. Conan Doyle.
Lawful Love. By James Blyth.
Woman and the West. By Charles Marriott.
The Jungle. By Upton Sinclair,
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.
The Sinews of War. By Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett.
The Heir. By Sidney Grier.
The White House. By M. E. Braddon.
Nedra. By George Barr McCutheon.
The Great Court Scandal. By William Le Queux.
Helena's Love Story. By Guy Thorne.
In Service of Love. By Richard Marsh.
The Youngest Miss Mowbray. By B. M. Croker.
Burnt Spices. By L. S. Gibson.
The Shadow of the Lord. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
Coniston. By Winston Churchill.
Holyland. By Gustav Freussen.
The Matrimonial Lottery. By Charlotte O'Conor Eccles.
The Car of Destiny. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
Saba Macdonald. By Rita.
In the Emperors Villa. By Richard Henry Savage.
The Call of the Blood. By Robert Hichens.
Invasion of 1910. By William Le Queux.
Fortunes A-Begging. By Tom Gallon.
The Master Spirit. By Sir William Magnay.
A Lost Leader. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
A Persian Rosebud. By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
The Private War. By Louis J. Vance.
The Patriot. By Antonio Fogazyaro.
The Triumph of Love. By Mrs. M. Chan-Toon.
Paul. By E. F. Benson.
The Dream and the Business. By John Oliver Hobbs.
The Trials of Commander Mc.Turk. By Cutcliffe Hyne.
Treasure of Heaven. By Marie Corelli.
The Whip Hand. By Keble Howard.
The Poacher's Wife. By Ellen Phillpotts.
As Ye Have Sown. By Wolf Dyllarde.
The Wickhamses. By W. Pett Ridge.
The Mysterious Mr. Miller. By William Le Queux.
Mrs. Grundy's Crucifix. By Vincent Brown.
Count Brunker. By J. Storer Clouston.
Face of Clay. By H. A. Vachell.

NOTICE.

IN SUPERCESSION of the previous notice, it is hereby notified that the arrival of HIS MAJESTY the AMIR of AFGHANISTAN and its Dependencies will be on the 12th and not on the 11th as notified.

The Secretary to Government, Political Department, will arrange to issue cards to High Officials, Distinguished persons, other Gazetted Officers and Reporters only.

R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1907.

NOTICE.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Tapty-Valley Railway, No. 23451, was either LOST or DESTROYED by Fire, at Vyara, T. V. Ry., Surat District, on 4th Jan. 1907. It is in the name of Mr. ATMARAM DHIRAJRAM. The finder will please deliver it at Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Any one dealing otherwise with it will do so at his own risk.

ATMARAM DHIRAJRAM.
BOMBAY, 6TH FEB. 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PURSHOTAMJEE ATMARAMJEE CHAPPWALLA has contracted to sell to our client JAVHERI KISOR MOTI PATEL, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built or standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, fronting the said Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, on the South side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 11,259 yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2126, New No. 9228, Old Survey No. 1/450 and New Survey No. 5191 and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 6484, and Street No. 40 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East, by the property of Nana Balajee Ghosalker and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Gully in common and beyond that by the house belonging to Devidass Lakhmidas and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the several tenants of the Vendor.

All persons having any right, title, claim or interest in or to the said property whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, easement charge or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims (if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

Dated this 6th day of February 1907.

SJEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Wild Animals.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!!
Of our New Programme
BY OUR ALL STAR COMPANY
HEADED BY THE FRANTZ COY.
ONLY ONE VERDICT—"BETTER THAN THE FIRST."

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12TH.
FIRST HIGH JUMPING CONTEST.
(FOR LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.)
A Handsome Trophy for the Winner.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 9TH.

N.B.—All Matinee performances the same as night nothing curtailed.

Children Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

Box Plan at the Circus. Open daily from 10 a. m. till 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas Eight for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE..... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB LOVE..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON..... *Agent.*

LOST! LOST!!

A FOX TERRIER DOG, Half Black and Half White head, answers to the name of SODA. Finder Rewarded on returning same to Madame HARMSTON LOVE, Apollo Hotel.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, FEBRUAY 7TH, AT 9-30 P.M.
HUMOROUS EVENING
"AMONG THE MAORI"
100 Lime-light views by
J. R. FLYNN ANDERSON,
(author, Traveller, and humorist.)
Admission one, two and three Rupees.
Seats can be booked at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON
BANDMANN OPERA CO.
50 LONDON ARTISTES 50
After a most Successful season in Calcutta.
GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT.
12TH FEBRUARY.

Tuesday, 12th.—"Dairy Maids."
Wednesday " 13th.—"Beauty of Bath.'
Thursday " 14th.—"Blue Moon."
Friday " 15th.—"Pantomine Cindrella."
Saturday " 16th.—"Girl Behind the Counter."
Monday " 18th.—"Geisha."
Tuesday " 19th.—"Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday " 20th.—"See See."
Thursday " 21st.—"Girl on the Stage."
Friday " 22nd.—"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday " 23rd.—"Mr. Popple of Ippleton."

Prices of Admission: Boxes, Rs. 25; Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle Front Row, Rs. 4; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEYNON'
ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE
IN
BLACK AND BROWN SHADES
Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable,
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as their use at the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their unprecedented sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or 1 Phial by Post 2/6. MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, Montreal, P.Q. UNSIGNED

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4. Post free.

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M. S. NICHOLSON,

37, Hornby Road,

Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *5th February.*] [BOMBAY, *6th February.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
per cent. Consols	87⅛	1/16	
do. Rentes	85¼		un chgd.
do. Sterling Loan	103⅛		⅛
do. Govt. Securities.	65 3/16		un chgd.
Silver in London	31 11/16		⅛
Do. do. 2 months hence	31⅛		⅛
Do. in New York	69¼		¼
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·26	·02	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52½		un chgd.
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84⅛		⅛
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%		un chgd.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%		un chgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	4½%		un chgd.
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%		un chgd.
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½		½
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4		½

Amount paid into the Bank of England ... ... £ 1,50,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1/3½ unchanged.

Council Bills Extra allotments

Bill on Madras ... ... Rs. 10,000 at 1/4 ½

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	Firm
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Dull.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	56,000
Mid-Americans	5·99 plus 0·0
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 9/16 plus 1/

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·60	5·53	5·57	5·56
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·54	5·51	5·48	5·43	5·40
plus 3½	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 2

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	51,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	33,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	28,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	11,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—11·00 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March 9·23 —·02 / Do. do. July 9·50 —·02 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later in consequence of large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March 10·18 plus ·02.

Do. do. May 10·24 plus ·04.

Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat, firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore per 415lbs ex-ship Apl.-May Dunkirk Sellers, Canal

Tone of Rapeseed firm

Linseed—

Tone of Linseed, steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged.

Rubber—

Para Rubber.

Metals—

Copper, Braziers	£121
Yellow Metal	9½d.

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs, C. I. F., Bombay. £ 0 14 6

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp £ 6 18 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 ¾ F. O. B. Liverpool £14 5 0

Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. £ 7 0 0

Freight—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

Arrivals—" Gisela," " Yarra."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundle Govt. of India Rs.	Rs. 5,000	Basreh	Kola	Mack Mackenzie & Co.
8 Bundle Govt. of India Rs.	10,000	Muscat	Kasara	Comptoir National D'E de Paris Mack Mackenzie & Co.
26 Boxes Govt. of India Rs.	1,56,000	Mauritius	Wardha	Mack Mackenzie & Co.
5 Bundles Govt. of India Rs.	9,000	Mahomerah	Kola	Sundry Natives
4 Bundle Govt. of India or other coins.	2,700 6,153	Basreh	Kola	Sundry Natives
27 Bundles sovereigns and half sovereign other gold coin Govt of India Rupee other silver coin.	374 6,324 5,635 82,311	Bagdad	Kola	Sundry Natives
17 Nos. Dollars.	371	Persian Gulf.	Bullimba	Mirza Mahamad

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [6TH FEBRUARY 1907.

Money—

The Money market is steady with borrowers for two months at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange—

This being Council Bill day the Banks are closed early for Exchange business. Rates opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4 5/32d. on demand and 1s. 4 7/16d. for 3 Months' Sight Credits. A few bills were placed at Current rates for the mail but bills at 1s. 4 13/32d. 3 months' sight were refused for the mail of 15th Inst. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London	1/4 1/8
Demand Draft	1/4 5/32
Credits—3 months' sight... ...	1/4 7/16
Do. 6 months' sight... ...	1/4 19/32
Do. 3 months' sight—France	172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	151
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	221½

Government Paper—

The Market opened steady at 97 3/8 for ready and 97 5/8 for the settlement on 27th February. Only a small business has been done but at the close sellers predominate. We quote:—

Cash	97-6
1st Settlement	97-10

Bombay Port Trust—

4 per cent. (1922)	...	...	102 8
4 per cent. (1930)	...	...	102 8
4 per cent. (1939)	...	...	102 8
4 per cent. (1965)	...	...	102 8

Bombay Municipal Debentures—

4 per cent. (1934)	...	...	101 12
4 per cent. (1946)	...	...	101 12
5 per cent. (Tansa)	...	...	119 0
5 per cent. (Sanitary)	...	...	117 0

Bombay Improvement Trust—

4 per cent. (1950)	...	...	102 0
4 per cent. (1964-65)	...	...	102 0

Bullion—

Bar silver in London fell ¼ yesterday the quotations being 31 11/16 for ready and 31⅛ for delivery forward in two months, New York being 1/2 cent. lower at 69 1/2. Local rates opened lower to-day at 79 15/16 *ex* duty but later on improved 1-16. Bar Gold is steady:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15	8
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	6
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	80	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The telegrams received this morning showed little change in the position at Home, the Liverpool and New Orleans markets being rather steadier, while New York was a trifle easier. Locally the market has ruled quiet. There have been many sellers for forward delivery, but buyers are scarce, and business has been restricted. In ready cotton the demand has run chiefly on high-class Oomras, but some difficulty is experienced in finding suitable lots, the stock being limited. The market closes quiet as follows:—

Quotations:— Rs. Delivery

Fine M. G. Broach	252	March.
Good M. G. Broach	237½	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	216	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon.	203/7	,,
Fine M. G. Khanganm Akola ...	197/3	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	190	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	180	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	181/3	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	172½	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	158	,,
Good Westerns	222/23	,,

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	53,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·57	5·55	5·54	5·53
—·03	—·03	—·03	—·03

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·52	5·49	5·46	5·41	5·38
—·02	—·02	—·02	—·02	—·02

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing at yesterday's rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 2 0	per cwt.
April-May ...	,, 7 6 0	,,

Tone—Firmer.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rapeseed:—			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	7	2	0
,, ,, Apl.-May ...	7	4	0
Yellow ,, ,, ...	7	9	6
Brown Delhi ,, ...	7	5	0

Tone—Steadier.

Gingellyseed:—

Bold white	85%	Rs.	49/8
,, ,,	75%	,,	48/3
,, ,,	50%	,,	47/8
Black Kutni		,,	42

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—Rs. 19 to Rs. 19/4.

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts:—Rs. 41/8

Tone—Firmer.

	Rs	a.	p.	
Wheat:—				
White Delhi ...	4	8	6	per cwt.
White Pessi ...	4	8	9	,,

Shares:—

Manockjee Petits ...	Rs.	3,570	March.
David Mills	,,	432½	,,
Kohinoors	,,	80/2½	,,
Empress	,,	52/2½	,,
Framji Petits	,,	1,430	,,
Port Canning	,,	427½	,,
Tapti Valley Railway...	,,	477½	
Bank of India ...	,,	1½	premium.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	24,359 bales.
Wheat	8,019 cwts.
Linseed	3,401 ,,
Rapeseed	3,516 ,,
Gingellyseed	44,194 ,,
Poppyseed	11 ,,
Groundnuts	5,813 ,,
Castorseed	910 ,,
Rice	4,044 ,,
Myrabollams	3,622 ,,
Cottonseed	47,21 ,,
Gram	3,307 ,,
Joowar	4,593 ,,
Maize	233 ,,

HEALING BY FIRST INTENTION.

Festering, Poisoning and Disease Warded Off by Zam-Buk.

A medical journal says that keeping a wound free from microbes is a difficult task, even for a skilled physician.

The difficulty lies in the fact that the particular germ which causes festering and poisoning is always present in the skin of even healthy people is present in your skin now. The cut, bruise, burn, or scald that may befal you to-day or to-morrow will give that germ, and his countless companions, the chance to get troublesome unless you nip his marauding career in the bud by a prompt application of Zam-Buk.

The secret of Zam-Buk's clean, quick, and painless healing lies first in its power to kill the microbes. The special pest which makes a wound "take bad ways"—a very tiny fellow with a very long name—burrows deep, and is quite beyond the reach of carbolic washes and ordinary germicides. Zam-Buk is so pure, and so correct in constituency, that it soaks deep into the tissue, searching out and killing the mischiefmakers wherever they may have penetrated.

Thus the first step to "healing by first intention" is achieved, and next Zam-Buk helps Nature to mend the tissue. Between severed flesh Nature always provides an invisible layer of lymph to help it to knit together, and the pure healing juices in Zam-Buk mix with this substance, causing the repairing process to proceed apace.

When there has been destruction of tissue as in the case of laceration, a "scrape," a scald or a severe burn—the hand-in-hand work of Zam-Buk and Nature is really wonderful. Zam-Buk having got the upper hand of the germs and nullified the effect of poisonous foreign matters, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation, new tissue cells are built in the wound just as a builder erects a new row of houses, and soon the place is covered with new healthy skin.

The importance of these facts to housewives, mothers, and breadwinners cannot be overestimated. To say nothing of pain and inconvenience needlessly borne, no one can afford to risk the disablement often caused by festering, poisoning or skin disease arising out of simple injuries. Zam-Buk is sold in Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 of any chemist. The Rs. 2-4 box is more economical because you get nearly Four times as much Zam-Buk for only two and a half times the cost.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk,

Write address clearly.

" Bombay Gazette," 7th Feb. 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

REYNOLDS—February 1, at Ahmednagar, Central India, the wife of J. R. Reynolds, District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROSE CAMPBELL—January 31, at Dhali, Tirhoot, by the Rev. R. Yates, A. C. S., Chaplain, Tirhoot and Champaran, John Latham Rose, Major, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, second son of Mr. George Rose Inverness, N. B., to Constance Janet Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Rhoderick Mc. Neill Angus Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Shanghai, China.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 11m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 35m. ; High water, 5-6m., 5·15s. ; Low water, 11-52m., 0·32s.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.

Bombay Sanitary Association, annual meeting, H. E. the Governor presiding, Corporation Hall, 5 p. m.

Bombay Diocesan Conference, Masonic Hall.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of two Municipal Councillors, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Among the Maori, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.—Rain fell in Bombay in smart showers for about an hour from 6 a. m. to 7 a. m. yesterday.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—To-day's Lord Reay Lecture is postponed for the following day, viz., Friday 8th February, 5 p.m.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—One Laxman Ranu, 35, was breaking stones at a rocky mound at Sewri last evening, when a large boulder suddenly became detached and fell on him, killing him on the spot.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 2nd instant terminated yesterday, and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

LECTURE.—Mr. Khursedjee J. B. Wadia will deliver a public lecture in English at the Theosophical Hall, 21 Hornby Road, this evening at 6 30. Subject:—"The value and use of sorrow." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—Owing to the Banquet and Reception at Government House having now been fixed for the 12th instant, the Club Fancy Dress Ball has been unavoidably put back to the original date, namely, Monday, the 11th February, 1907.

PLAYING ON A BURNING HEAP OF RUBBISH.—While playing on a heap of rubbish which had been set on fire, a Hindu lad named, Rama, aged about two years, and living in a hut off Arthur Road, was seriously burnt about his hands and feet. He was treated at home, but died of the injuries last evening.

LORD BISHOP'S PRIMARY VISITATION TO THE CATHEDRAL.—At the St. Thomas Cathedral yesterday, the Right Revd the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a Special Choral Commission Service at 7-45 a.m., when the Majority of the Clergy of the Diocese were present. At 10-30 a.m. the Primary Visitation Service was held and was opened with the Litany and then the Charge was delivered by the Right Revd the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and was completed at 1-25 p.m.

RAO BAHADUR P. M. Dane.—On Monday the 4th instant, passed away at Surat Rao Bahadur Parvatishanker Manishanker Dane, aged nearly 78. The deceased was a retired Government servant, a prominent citizen of Surat and a good type of the venerable, quiet, unintrusive, pains-taking and dutiful Hindoo, a kind which is fast disappearing. He was one of those few old men who combining a robust commonsense with long experience are best fitted to guide New India. Belonging to the old orthodox school he still realized the inevitability of reform but pointed out to the rushing progressionists the grave dangers that beset their path. Two University Scholarships stand in his name.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, the 8th instant, instead of the 6th instant, as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 9th instant instead of the 7th instant. Mails for Seychelles Madagascar Ports Reunion Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. " Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow, the 8th February 1907. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

"AMONG THE MAORI"—The Bombay Volunteer Camp at Santa Cruz was last night favoured by a visit from Mr. J. Flynn Anderson, who lectured to a crowded tent of three hundred men, on his experiences during the Boer War and more recent Zulu rising in Natal, frequent applause punctuated the discourse and an enthusiastic cheer rewarded the speaker when he finished. The A. G. Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S Aston, is to take the chair at the meeting in the Town Hall this evening, when Mr. Flynn Anderson gives an illuminated account of his travels in New Zealand. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Seddon has spoken of his addresses in Bombay are unanimous in their appreciation of him as a raconteur of much power and a lecturer both witty and interesting. He has travelled ranch and can speak of what he has seen with the ease of a born orator. However, his audience this evening will find out for themselves what he has to say and how he says it.

HINDOO MARRIAGE.—On Sunday evening last, Rao Saheb Balkrishna T. Nakhwa Patel, J. P., a well-known Bombay citizen gave a Nautch party in honour of the marriage of his son and his daughter, Atmaram and Bitabai, at Nowrojee Hill, Dongree. A large Mandap was erected for the occasion which was neatly furnished and decorated and brilliantly illuminated with chandeliers and the compound and the road side being lit with numerous Kitson's lamps. A brass band was in attendance. Punctually at 9 o'clock, the guests comprised of European ladies and gentlemen and others arrived, after which the Nautch began and was kept up until small hours of the morning. The European guests who were garlanded were provided with refreshments while the others with native confectionery. The guests before leave thanked the host for the pleasant evening they passed and for the hospitable manner in which they were treated. On Tuesday evening the marriages took place in the presence of a large number of guests. A procession was formed and went round accompanied with a Brass Band. On return the guests were presented with Cocoanuts and pan.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

There was a complete change of programme at this well-known place of entertainment last night, and the whole performance was humorous and exhilarating from beginning to end. The Wheelers had some wonderful tricks, and Gus Burns's burlesque monkeys were also immensely interesting. The "Roman Rings" and gymnastic feats of the Frants troupe excited the enthusiastic admiration of the whole audience, while John Welby Cooke's great Jockey act was hugely applauded. The Collins girls were delightful as ever and the performing tigers and bears, shewn by Mr. Paul Rougal were also much admired. In the way of trick ponies, swire-walking, and equestrianism Harmstons is as well to the fore as ever, although its "funny business" may not be so conspicuously successful as of yore. A happier evening than that at Harmston's could scarcely be imagined. On Tuesday next there will be the first of the High Jumping contests for local horses and ponies, with a handsome trophy for the winner, and there will be matinees on Saturday and Wednesday next.

Mr. Wilson, Secretary to the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, has been granted extension of leave, by the Secretary of State, to April 9th. Mr. Maclagan will continue to officiate.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the first Criminal Session of the High Court yesterday. The following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

Salamdin Karimbukah and Fatmabai, woman, were charged with having, on the 3rd December last, at Bombay, kidnapped Mariambi, a girl under sixteen years, from lawful guardianship in order that she might be forced to improper purposes. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Motivalla defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the girl Mariambi lived with her father, Peer Mahomed, a hawker in cloth, in 1st Lane, Khetwady. Her mother was dead, and she was supported and maintained by her father. She had been betrothed, but not married. On the 3rd December she disappeared from the home and her father learned on enquiry that she left his house about lamplight time, when she had on her person gold and some silver ornaments. He obtained no clue to her whereabouts until the 14th January last, when he received certain information from Mahomed, a distant relation of his. The 2nd accused was also related to the complainant. The first accused was a Punjabi who lived on the ground-floor of a house opposite to the complainant's house, and No. 2 lived in a room opposite to the room of No. 1 The latter was a carpenter and worked in the room where he lived. Mariambi used to go to the room of No.1. Although her father had warned her not to do so, Mariambi did not obey him, because, in his absence, No. 2 instigated her to go there.

The girl Mariambi said she was about twelve years of age, and came to know No. 1 about three months ago. She used to visit her aunt Amina who lived on the ground floor opposite to her house; No. 2 Fatmabi was daughter-in-law of Amina, who lived in another room. While she was going to Amina's room, No. 2 introduced her to No. 1. She used to see Fatmabi at intervals of two or three days in the room of No. 1 and received sweetmeats. No. 2 told her to talk to No. 1, and said he would give her fine clothes; and that the man to whom she was betrothed was a bad person. No. 2 coaxed her in this manner and finally asked her to go away with No. 1. Mariambi refused to do so, but was ultimately persuaded to go. That evening, she said, No. 2 called her; she went to her, and No. 1 gave her something to smell; and thinking it was something good, she smelt it. She did know what happened thereafter. No. 1 took her to a house in Null Bazar, and she accompanied him thither on foot. The next morning she was taken to a house near the Two Tanks, and thence to a house at Colaba. There she stayed for four days with a Punjabi woman. She was next taken to a house at Khadak, then to a house at Dharavi, and then to a house near the Mahim station. After a few days, she was taken to a house in Sarolewali, where she stayed six or seven days in one Nanubi's house. No. 1 came to the house and had intercourse with her. The police eventually came to the house, and the accused were arrested; and she was taken to the chowkey.

At the close of the trial, the jury found No. 1 guilty of kidnapping, and No. 2 guilty of taking the girl from lawful guardianship. No. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years, and No. 2 for eighteen months.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE KALAPILAY BIJIYA.

Mr. K. B. Dastur applied on behalf of the insolvent for an extension of time to file the schedule, for the reasons disclosed in an affidavit. He went to Madras on 2nd June, leaving a mehta in his shop; urgent private affairs required him to be there. On his return, he learnt that the Official Assignee had taken possession of his effects, including the books of his firm. His adjudication followed, and a vesting-order was made. The mehta absconded with some of the account-books and other effects, leaving behind him such account-books only as contained false and fraudulent entries. Since insolvent's return, he had been arranging with his creditors for a settlement. The majority of them had consented, but there were some, whose addresses were not ascertainable. He applied for three months' time under these circumstances. One month's time was granted.

RE RICHARD HENRICH.

Mr. G. S. Mankar, on behalf of insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices. Counsel said, insolvent had filed his petition about a year ago; he went out of Bombay after it, and went to South Africa, where he was an engine-driver. He had returned to Bombay, and was present in Court. According to the rules, he should have presented his petition within a year; to-day was the last day, hence the application to serve notices.

The Commissioner remarked, there was no affidavit disclosing these circumstances.

Counsel said that one might be filed, if necessary, in the course of the day, subject to his Lordship's order granting the application.

The Commissioner adjourned the matter till the next Court day, and ordered the filing of an affidavit, embodying the circumstances in which the indulgence was sought for.

RE PESTONJEE RAMONJEE AND VAJECHUND MULCHAND.

Mr. Mankar applied for and obtained interim orders; and he obtained sanction for the schedule of Manekji Kaverji, which was now ready, to be taken on the file; there was no objection.

RE F. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order and leave to amend schedule, which was granted.

RE ALIMAHOMED BHIMJEE.

On the application of Mr Ardasir Kapadia, a provisional interim order was granted to the insolvent, who was directed to file his schedule within a month.

RE HAJI KHAN MAHOMED.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order, his assistance being required by the Official Assignee in connection with his accounts. A Khoja woman, appearing in the witness-box, informed his Lordship, through the Court Interpreter, that she had given cash to the accused; there was no one to protect her from utter ruin but God alone, said the Commissioner below.

Mr. Kapadia said that the woman appeared before Mr. Justice Russell, the Commissioner, on the last Court-day, and told the same tale. The Commissioner, after hearing her then, gave the order. There were assets, and she would get her share of them in time.

One month's time was given to the insolvent.

RE DADABHOY JIVANJI CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Kapadia submitted that out of 60 creditors, 40 had been served. Two months' adjournment was applied for with leave to serve notices to the remaining creditors. This was granted.

DISCHARGED.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Rustomji Dadabhoy; Mahadu Trimbak; Naserwanjee Byramjee; Babuji Nanajee; Gulam Husain Nanjee; and Manajee Babajee.

POLICE COURTS

TRAMWAY FRAUDS CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the inquiry was continued into the charge against Abdulashah Kalumanshah, of abetting Forrett in committing criminal breach of trust in respect of different sums amounting to Rs. 28,000, in April, May and June 1906. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., with Inspector Sullivan of the Police, who is on special duty in relation to all the Tram fraud cases, in association with Superintendent Sloane, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Balabhoy T. Desai, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, defended the accused.

Examined by Mr. Dunlop, Mr. James Walker said he had been engineer for about 18 years and at present was Construction Superintendent for Messrs. J. G. White and Co. Mr. Tyler was the previous Construction Superintendent. He was going on the tramway line daily. He was engaged for the work, parallel in three cases to the work done under Mr. Tyler. The depth of work he was supervising was one foot six inches. The same was the depth of work done under Mr. Tyler, according to the contract drawings. Six inches was the thickness of the rubble bed. The sleepers were laid about two inches above that. The rails were attached to the sleepers and then made in a proper line and proper level of the road. The sand stone was put on when the road was partly rolled, then it was again rolled. The amount of material that could have been used for the work done under Mr. Tyler, would be 5747 brass, that was after making allowance of 50 per cent. for compacting and further allowance of 20 per cent. for shortage of material not delivered. No allowance was made for re-using the old material. Twenty-five per cent. of material could be re-used. He was doing more than that himself. So the total amount of material required would be 4947 brass.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said he did not do the actual depth of excavation in Mr. Tyler's time. If circumstances were favourable the specifications allowed of a smaller depth. If the depth was twelve inches the material consumed would be two-thirds of what was required when depth was one and half feet. From the records witness could say that 25 per cent. of old material was re-used in the work done in Mr. Tyler's time. Thomas William Perrets who is undergoing the term of sentence passed on him was brought from the jail and examined by Mr. Ballubhai Desai for the defence. He deposed that the accused was his butler three years ago for six months. He was in his service when witness was employed on the Tramway line. Witness took no contract in the accused's name when he was in his service. Witness never sent accused to Vital Sayana and Company, on any occasion. He was not instrumental in getting the accused employed in Messrs. J. G. White and Company. He was employed by the Store-keeper. When witness was employed on Tramway works, the accused's wife was not under witness' employ.

Cross examined by Mr. Dunlop witness said that the first time he saw a bill for 180 brass of material supplied by Messrs Gibbons and Company to Messrs J. G. White and Company was in the office of the latter Company. Witness was proprietor of Gibbons and Co., but had nothing to do with the management of it. He could not say whether the material mentioned in the bill was or was not supplied.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

CAUGHT AT THE MINT GATE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bala Luximon, a young Hindu, was charged with the theft of a rupee, from His Majesty's Mint, Fort. The accused was a labourer in the Mint and on Tuesday afternoon, as he was passing out through the gate he was searched by the Warder. A piece of soap was found on his person, in which a rupee-coin was concealed. The accused pleaded guilty and begged to be forgiven. The Magistrate convicted and ordered him to receive eight stripes.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

THE WEATHER.

THERE has been a complete change in the atmosphere during the last few days. The cold season has almost disappeared and the hot weather may be said to have commenced. Windows do not now require to be closed at night, the early mornings and evenings being very enjoyable; but the days have become dusty and warm, and the prospects of the next four months are not re-assuring. An early summer, it is said, prognosticates an early monsoon; but the heat has yet to be passed through before the rains set in.

THE NIZAM.

His Highness paid a visit to the City on Thursday evening, to distribute the charities connected with the recent Lunar Eclipse, which included, amongst other things, two elephants, some golden images, silver shawls, blankets, and cloths. Seventy-eight prisoners also were released from the Central Jail, who were each given Rs. 5 and a blanket, besides flowers and sweets. The arrangements were made at the Malkapet Palace, where His Highness arrived at about 5 P. M. Colonel the Nawab Afsar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, was immediately sent for, and after the ceremonies were over, His Highness went to the Purana Haveli Palace, whence he returned to Sardarnagar at 8 o'clock.

THE PENSION RULES.

There has been some controversy regarding the Pension Rules, which are being commented upon in the Moglai Press from various points of view. The old rules provide that servants of Government may retire on the completion of their 55th year, and the matter of retirement being thus left in the hands of the officials, retirements were naturally unheard of, especially as the easy-going system prevailing in the State Offices makes it easy for an official to come to office with his bedding to sleep away the day, waking up to sign papers and go home, instead of keeping away on half pay. Moreover, no records exist in the Government offices whereby the age of any particular official could be ascertained. The present rules, however, aim at a different state of things, and the Government exercise the option of retiring an official who may be regarded as incompetent or unable to serve as a result of old age. At the same time, the reservation is made for the continuance in service of an official even after he has past the age limit, the heads of Departments having nothing more to do than to report to Government that a certain subordinate has attained the age-limit, when the Government decides whether he should be retired or his period of service be extended by five years to age 60—even longer, if it be desirable in the interests of the State, and the official be both capable and energetic and unaffected by age. At present, the environments are such that the number of old hands in the offices continue to be a goodly number, who stand in the way of efficient work and are stumbling blocks to the advancement of capable juniors. Any imputations against the principles involved in the new rules are purely selfish, and should be attributed to the usual attitude of opponents, who rise up in Hyderabad whenever any efficient measure is introduced that conflicts with their personal interests—in other words, the man affected, not the measure.

THE ZENANA SCHOOL.

As already announced, the Zenana School began its work to-day, its scope being limited to the children of the middle class community; and to effect this purpose it has been arranged that all applications for admission must be recommended by, at least, one member of the Ladies' Committee, and placed before the Committee for approval. It is also provided that special attention will be given to the following among other subjects, namely, Urdu, Persian, English, Arithmetic, Music, Needlework (both plain and fancy), and Domestic Economy, in addition to Object Lessons, as may be found desirable. The school curriculum will be adapted to the requirements of young girls of any age from five years upwards, and the school hours will be from 10-45 a.m. to 4 p.m., including an hour's interval for relaxation.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A circular has been issued by His Highness' Government on the subject of offences under Sections 30 and 31 of the Postal Regulations of the State (Act No. VI of 1309 F.), namely, stealing, secreting, destroying, throwing away, or detaining letters or any postal articles, for which sentences have been prescribed which may extend from two to seven years' imprisonment, which have hitherto been treated with great leniency. The Minister has recorded the opinion that when offences of this description are proved, the punishment inflicted should be sufficient to have a deterrent effect on others. The seriousness of these offences lies not in the value or importance of the letter or article taken, secreted, or destroyed, but in the incalculable mischief done to the public revenue by destroying confidence in the Post Office. Magistrates have also been enjoined to be careful not to adjourn the hearing of such cases except under pressing necessity; but to decide them as soon as the evidence is complete. While the Inspector-General of the District Police has been requested to impress upon his subordinates the necessity for making quick search when complaints of secreting or making away with letters are made against postal officials, the evidence in such cases being collected rapidly and the case prosecuted without undue delay.

A LADY, who had written a novel, was told by a relative that he had a capital plot for her next work, if she cared to take it. In reply, she outlined a story upon which she was then engaged. To, his surprise the scheme of her story was the same as his, down even to details.

IT is understood that the junction arrangements at Bezwada are to be considerably improved. The Southern Mahratta Railway's share of the cost of the works to be provided is Rs. 4,41,000, for which an estimate has been sanctioned by the S. M. Railway Board.

STAIRCASES OF STONE AND IRON.

THE following correspondence is sent for publication:—

To the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

SIR,—In answer to the Municipal Corporation to the citizens to state their objections, if any, to the bye-law, which they proposed to pass, enforcing staircases made entirely of iron or stone, &c., I had the honour to make the accompanying representation. From the report of the Corporation's meeting of the 28th instant it appears that instead of proceeding to consider the letter, in which I have said everything that I had to say against the proposed bye-law, the President was pleased to call out my name with the object, as it appears, of having me before him to personally reiterate my objections before the Corporation. I was not present because my presence was not only not necessary but useless, since everything that I had to say I had communicated in writing. In the absence of a reply to the call, the bye-law has been passed. This might appear as a peculiar way of disposing of objections specially invited by a notice.

I respectfully submit that the first portion of Section 165(2) Municipal Act of 1888 which applies to the case in hand does mean that when objections are made fully in writing

NOTE

The Name

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The Address

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Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.

On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.

On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

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J. BOYDE,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

NOTICE.

OWING to the POSTPONEMENT of His Majesty The AMIR'S arrival in Bombay, the BANQUET and RECEPTION which were to have been held on the 11th February, 1907, at Government House, will now take place at the same hour on TUESDAY, the 12th idem.

F. LEE,
Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House,
Bombay, 6th February, 1907.

NOTICE.

MESS DRESS will be worn by those Naval and Military Officers and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Uniform, who attend the BANQUET and RECEPTION at Government House to meet HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR, on the 12th February, 1907.

F. LEE,
Major,
MILITARY SECRETARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 5TH FABRUARY, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor between 12th and 19th Instant.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1907.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

The gathering together of a number of Churchmen for a specific purpose must always be attended by something of solemnity of thought. It is at once a time of judgment and testimony; of judgment on things done and things left undone; of testimony in that it witnesses to those ideas and hopes which the Church professes. And that the clergy and laity meet together after a space of years to discuss the needs and the spiritual life of a diocese, cannot but bring beneficial results. Differences of opinion on matters social and religious will most certainly be brought into prominence; theories concerning diocesan organisation will be legion; ills will be diagnosed and remedies prescribed, but the nett result of honest discussion cannot but bring better understanding and closer co-operation in the Church's efforts in this land of many strange faiths and languages and peoples. Toleration is one of the happiest inheritances of the Anglo-Catholic Church. Her children are blessed beyond all other Communions in that she has been granted a freedom to conform to a Canon Law, of which the basic principle is that "The Church of England shall be free." As the English are a free people so is the English Church. As every Englishman can quote with pride the Charter of Liberties, so too the English Reformation is the "Magna Charter" of that "Pure and Reformed part of Christ's Church" established by English law. And so we feel constrained to hope that a broad-minded spirit will attend the deliberations, and that all those who have assembled together may depart with a feeling of community of interest and co-operation in their work. Mutual forbearance and toleration and sympathy are the forces by which alone corporate life can be maintained. And if the Conference brings minds and hearts together, as well as bodies, the gulf of distances will be bridged, and the difficulty of frequent intercourse in this large diocese will be appreciably diminished. One of the policies of this diocese, during the last three years, has been concentration of Diocesan endeavour. For this purpose the Diocesan Church Society has been established, and, we think, much good work has been done. It has been hoped that this Society would not only do much to supply help for pressing Diocesan needs, but would sow the seed of a wider movement towards the realisation of the Indian Church, that would effectually minister to the growing needs of all Indian Christians. If the Conference can in any way foster this ideal and give it permanence in the minds of those interested in the welfare of Christianity, it will stand out as a beacon among the Christian religious, and social movements of this great land. While men claim the right of free thought, there will be partisans both in politics and religion. And we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the great principle that has endeared English rule to such countless millions of human beings will not be absent in any Indian ecclesiastical regime. If the latitude of the English Church is given its full due, then both Puseyite and Simeonite will find their own spheres of work and their own place in the Diocese of Bombay; and their combined force and mutual forbearance will do more than all dogma for the furtherance of the Church of Christ. We hope the Conference will go far to bind its members into a corporate whole. And we venture to look to the head of this Diocese for that wide sympathy which is the privilege of the strong.

A MUNICIPAL ABUSE.

One of the first matters the newly elected Municipal Councillors ought to give their attention to next April is the question of the ill-paid teachers in Municipal Schools. It will scarcely be believed that the average salary of the Masters in the Primary Schools in this city is a paltry twelve rupees a month. Educated men are performing the most important function of instructing the native youth of this rich city for a remuneration which many a cooly would disdain. Now that wages and prices have risen so considerably a cooly expects to receive six or eight annas for a day's work, while an arduous five hours' teaching is rewarded by the despicable sum of four annas. We should like to know whether there is any other city in the world where the instructors of youth earn less than a penny an hour. Particularly galling is the continuance of this miserable wage in view of the fact that the salaries of clerks under the Municipality have lately been raised to a minimum of twenty-five rupees, as well they might indeed, seeing that clerks are educated men, and domestic servants wholly innocent of learning, expect, if they are all capable, to make their twenty rupees a month. Those responsible for the abuse under which the primary teachers labour may reply that an increase is on abstract grounds desirable, but that any improvement in their prospects is precluded, like so many excellent reforms in this country, by lack of funds. But this is not altogether true, for we are assured that in the case of the joint schools at least there exists a surplus after the annual expenditure, and how better could this surplus be employed than in relieving the needs of those who must have been largely instrumental in bringing to the schools their present measure of success. The truth is, of course, that owing to the force of competition the man can be got at any price and therefore they are ruthlessly sweated and ground down by a mechanical and heartless system. Municipalities, like companies, are proverbially unsympathetic: glory in the public eye is the objective of a corporation, not the grateful thanks of a body of men, useful but uninfluential.

And yet there is no principle more obvious than this, viz., that education must on no account be run on strictly commercial lines. If a body of public servants, who yield to none in the importance of their services to the nation, be rewarded with a pittance which can scarcely keep body and soul together—particularly if there be a family in the case—is it to be expected that the quality of their work will not suffer? And if it does, are not the whole community the losers? The hardships endured may be realised when we say that in many cases the individuals in question have cultured tastes and a sufficient appreciation of the laws of health, as well as of the fitness of things, to abhor the wretched quarters which alone their means are able to secure; moreover they must dress respectably and maintain a neat appearance. We lately heard of one such victim of municipal selfishness whose means would only permit of a dwelling place where he could not stand up straight! For wages have not risen, as they should, *pari passu* with the rents. The result of these things is not merely an amount of personal inconvenience, suffering and constant harassing anxiety on the part of a large and deserving class, but it embraces also moral deterioration of a type inimical to the welfare of the schools. It has become a regular practice on the part of the underpaid teachers to eke out their insufficient means by levying contribution from the boys. Sums, not large but still useful, are collected from the pupils by way of charity and such a proceeding must tend in very many cases to impair the authority of the teacher by undermining his independence as well as by decreasing his self-respect. Let us hope then that the matter will be seriously attended to by the Corporation now coming into being, and that some public spirit will be evinced in regard to a matter which very vitally touches the life of the community and which at the present moment constitutes one of the most glaring abuses in Bombay.

EXPLORING RUWENZORI.

It was a signal honour paid to the Duke of the Abruzzi recently when the King attended the special meeting of the Geographical Society, and it is safe to assume that it was not more to honour the member of a Royal House than to honour the scientist. It has been stated that the Duke's success was largely due to his excellent transport arrangements and, above all, to his extreme capability to bivouac at high altitudes. The Ruwenzori Mountains are situated in the heart of equatorial Africa between the Albert and the Albert Edward Lakes and S. Baker in 1864 and Gessi in 1876 were probably the first Europeans to see the range. The English explorer gave the name of Blue Mountains to the distant heights he saw south of Lake Albert, and Gessi, in some of his private letters, described a strange apparition in the sky resembling snow-covered summits. But neither traveller formed any exact idea of the importance of the range, and to Sir Henry Stanley was reserved the distinction of being its true discoverer. Stanley not only saw the mountain to the south from Lake Albert in 1888, but in the following year traversed its western slopes, and one of his companions, Lieutenant Stairs, climbed to a height of 10,677 feet on its north-western spurs. It was Stanley who chose, out of many native names, that of Ruwenzori, "the Rain Maker." The first discovery however was made far back for it was Ptolemy who christened the range the "Mountains of the Moon" by which name probably they are best known though, even so, in somewhat a hazy manner. To appreciate the difficulty of accomplishing that in which Dr. Staklmann, Scott Elliott, Moore and Sir Harry Johnson failed it is well to look at the preparations made. The mountain has been variously estimated at between 17,000 and 20,000 feet and having regard to the bad weather for which the mountains have gained a reputation from previous attempts it was deemed expedient to provide material for camping and living on the ice, and this necessitated European porters, for the natives of the Eastern slopes, though excellent carriers below the snow level, become useless as soon as ice is touched.

The Duke had with him Captain Cagni, of the Italian navy, charged with observations especially magnetic; Lieutenant Winspeare, also of the navy, charged with observations general, meteorological, and topographical; Dr. Major Cavalli Molinelli, physician, and charged with zoological and botanical collections; Signor Sella, photographer; Dr. Roeatti, geologist, and charged with zoological and botanical collections; two Alpine guides and two porters, all four of Cormayeur, an assistant photographer, and a cook. The complete camp material was divided into 114 cases, each weighing 50lb, English. The total weight of foods to be transported to the slopes demanded 194 porters. The details of flora, fauna and the far more interesting scientific observations, which led to the definite conclusion that the mountains are not volcanic, cannot be detailed here but one of these little pictures which add all the more interest to history cannot be omitted. "Having unfolded the little flag which had been given me at Rome by Her Majesty Queen Margherita before my departure" said the Duke, "I fastened it to a staff planted on the highest point of the snowy dome to the triple cry of 'Viva Margherita!' 'Viva Alexandra!' and 'Viva l'Italia!' The winds blew out the tricolour above the snows which up to that time had known nothing but the breath of the tempest and the little letters of the motto which the august lady had had embroidered on the flag, 'Persevere and hope,' were displayed to our view." And one more passage may well be quoted from the reply to King Edward's congratulations. "No praises could be more gratifying than those coming from King Edward the Seventh, the Sovereign of the nation which has always taken the lead in every kind of daring discovery and geographical enterprise over land and on sea, from the Equator to the Pole. The reception given to me in this country by your Majesty and by your Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and by the Geographical Society will remain one of the dearest recollections of my life and be deeply appreciated by all Italians," So that it cannot be denied that England strengthens a friendship by rejoicing in the accomplishment of that in which her own sons have failed.

CRIME ON THE RAND.

The most interesting part of the Blue-book on the Transvaal administration deals with the Chinese, and it affords a definite answer to many of the charges indiscriminately brought against the mine owners by those who have had to back up a political cry. The details in question are supplied by Mr. Jamieson, the Superintendent of Foreign labour. One of his first comments deals with the courts in which the coolies are tried and, after detailing how they were formed, Mr. Jamieson says:—"A great deal of popular misconception appears to prevail in England with regard to these courts. The courts are at all times open to the public, the inspectors who try cases in them are officers of the Government, and in no way connected with the mine-owners, and the sentences they impose, are, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, fair and adequate. All sentences are subject to review by the Attorney General or the judges of the Supreme Court, and every cooly convicted and sentenced by them may lodge an appeal against such conviction or sentence to the Supreme Court. It is a deliberate misrepresentation of facts to say that a cooly is debarred from access to the ordinary courts." This will hardly find favour with Mr. Winston Churchill, who will have to find consolation in the fact that last year's crime was greater than that of the previous period. The average number of coolies employed was 47,600 and the total number convicted of all classes of offences was 13,532 of which 11,754 were convictions under the regulations of the Ordinance, "most of them being of a very trivial character such as absence without leave or refusal to work." Of the 1,700 which have to be accounted for 243 were convicted before a judge and jury, 26 of murder, seven of attempted murder and 210 of house-breaking, the remainder, consisting of ordinary offences against the common law, being dealt with by magistrates. "It has been alleged," continues Mr. Jamieson, "that the Chinese indentured coolies are the scum of the cities and the off-scourings of the gaols of their native land. Such is by no means the case. Far the greater proportion are peasants fresh from the plough, or petty traders; but it cannot be denied that in their ranks are to be found representatives of a very bad class, in some cases even branded criminals, the brand marks being hidden by growth of hair or by plasters." The whole document shows how grossly the Chinese cooly has been libelled for party purposes. He has undoubtedly been guilty of acts involving serious loss of life, calculated to cause righteous indignation and alarm, and these no one would seek to palliate. Still in the case of white residents, robbery, not murder, has been his motive, and it was only when resistance on the part of the irate householder was offered that the latter came to an untimely end, and it should be particularly noted that not a single case of outrage on women has ever been proved. Deliberate murder of his fellow-countrymen, however, under aggravated circumstances of cruelty, is a charge of which he cannot be acquitted, and for this the storm of vindictive and uncontrollable passions which from time to time surges through the breast of every Oriental must be held responsible.

SIR FRANCIS EVANS AND THE S. AFRICAN LINERS.

SIR GEORGE DOUGHTY, M.P., for Grimsby, who is at present visiting India, takes exception to our remarks of the 31st ultimo, regarding the late Sir Francis Evans and his connection with the South African Steamship lines. Sir George says:—"Sir Francis was not the Chairman of the Union-Castle Steamship Company, but was Chairman of the Union Steamship Company, and, as such, brought about the amalgamation of the two Companies, for which he received the thanks of, and a handsome recognition from, the shareholders. He afterwards became a partner in the firm of Donald-Currie and Company and this was his only connection with the Conference; he was not the leading spirit. Also, the Union-Castle Company is not in any way a subsidised line; they only receive a payment for actual services rendered in carrying the mails, and it is inaccurate to say that they use this to harass trade, ruin competitors, and that shippers who support the Conference Lines have been prevented from shipping by competition steamers. They can, however, no longer claim the return rebate given for regular support, whilst regular shippers are not prejudiced, as the rates of freight are arranged to meet all opposition. It is the universal practice of all English steamer Lines to give shippers a return rebate for regular support, but the South African Steamship Lines not only give this return rebate but arrange the rates of freight and other matters from time to time with a Committee appointed by the Merchants, and the outcry against excessive rates of freight cannot be sustained. A Royal Commission has been appointed (and is now sitting) to enquire into rates of freights, rebates, etc., of all British Lines, and I consider it would be better to wait for their report before condemning my friend, who was highly honoured and respected by both political friends and opponents." Sir George Doughty, we may mention, is in no way connected with the South African trade, and merely writes in defence of his late friend.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Koerber" left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 19th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Imperator," from Trieste, left Karachi on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and is due here on the 7th instant at daybreak.

THE furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Newmarch, Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, has been extended by the Secretary of State for four months till November next.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of East Bengal and Assam, and Dr. Travers, Principal of the Research Institute, are up for election at the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal.

IT is proposed to start a Pathological Research Association at Calcutta for the study and discussion of new theories.

H. M. S. LAPWING, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Barker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 1st instant. The Commander reports having passed a capsized "dhow" at N 77 1/2 of Prongs lighthouse.

A MANSION House Fund has been opened, and the King and Queen Alexandra have each subscribed 1,000 guineas, and the Prince and Princess of Wales 500 guineas. Most generous help is also being organised in the United States for the sufferers by the Jamican earthquake.

LORD KINNAIRD, President of the Football Association, prevented by influenza from attending a meeting at Blackburn, wrote that he had several interesting memories of the town, including "lively recollections of the Blackburn Rovers and the Blackburn Olympic Football Clubs; I enjoy their marks to this day."

OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY,

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

CHAPTER XI.—LOVE IS BLIND.

A hard determined look came into Roy's eyes at Edith's words.

"I can't meet him yet," he whispered. "I might say or do something I should be sorry for afterwards; I haven't forgotten how he, my oldest friend, treated me that night. Haven't you some other room?"

"Yes, yes, come this way," opening the folding doors between the little drawing-room and the equally minute dining-room behind. "You'll be quite safe here; only keep still and don't let Rags bark, he seems inclined to." For the hair down the ridge of the dog's back was on end, and short of growling he was displaying all the symptoms of canine rage.

"Rags, come here, and behave yourself," muttered Roy, as on tip-toe he crept into the back room, and pulled the door after him, while Edith stepped out into the hall, in answer to Inwood's loud knock.

Every word that was uttered reached Roy with a distinctness that is frequently to be met with in jerry-built houses in the suburbs; he could not help hearing.

"Good afternoon, Miss Clifford," said Inwood, raising his hat, as the door was opened. "You will, no doubt, be surprised at this visit, but I very much wanted to see you, and I thought it better to call here on the chance of finding you at home, than going to your office, where you might be engaged, with people round you. You will pardon me, I hope."

"Kindly walk in, Mr. Inwood. You're fortunate to find me at home; I don't return from work so early as a rule. This way, if you please," opening the drawing-room door. "Pray take a seat."

"Thank you. Miss Clifford, you are doubtless familiar with all the details surrounding the terrible death of my poor wife, since they have been so fully reported in the papers, and the unpardonable injury done me by the villain who, till that moment, I had regarded as my friend, and who, I regret to say, has so far eluded the hand of justice, and—"

"Mr. Inwood, if you have come here to abuse an innocent man, the one to whom my heart is given, I may save you further trouble; I won't hear another word. That is the door."

"One moment, Miss Clifford, I beg. I was under the impression that after what the inquest brought to light, you had cast aside as worthless, nay, as an insult, the love he professed. Think a moment, pray: would an innocent man have fled like a common thief, and hidden in the way Royston has done? Would he not rather have stood his ground and given a straightforward answer to the charges that were brought against him? Why, it stands to reason."

"Mr. Inwood, I am not going to hold a brief for Roy Royston; in my eyes there is no need to do so. Every man is entitled to his own opinion, but it is against all the canons of good taste to abuse and vilify a man to the woman who is to become his wife; and I for one, will not allow it. There is no need for further discussion between us."

"Again I ask you to have patience with me for a few moments. I admit that I am disappointed to find you holding the opinions you have just expressed, but such being the case, I will say no more on that head; Roy Royston shall be taboo as regards ourselves. But there is another matter—the one which is really the cause of my visit. You and your father resided at one time in Lyons, I believe, where, before her marriage, my poor wife had her home?"

"Yes, that is so."

"And you were slightly acquainted with her there?"

"I knew her by sight, certainly."

"But were never intimate; I mean the two families did not visit?"

"Most assuredly not," And the words were spoken with a decision that made Inwood raise his eyes, and look fixedly at the speaker.

"You mean——?"

"I mean nothing," and the look on Edith's face told how her memory was travelling back to far away scenes.

For some minutes Inwood did not interrupt her thoughts, but when her fixed, distant gaze relapsed, he said sharply:

"You and Helene were not friends?"

"We were not friends."

"In fact she has often spoken to me of you as her greatest enemy."

"She had no right to say that," was the incisive reply.

"Why?"

"Because—no, the past is dead; let it remain dead. It is not for me to rake up what is far better forgotten."

"Then you refuse to tell me?"

"Yes, I do."

"Miss Clifford, what I tell you now I have told no one else. My wife is dead, and her death has nearly killed me, for I loved her with a passion few hearts are capable of feeling. She was all in all to me, and then to come home and find her done to death without so much as a last kiss, a farewell word, and that—that scoundrel, that villain—"

"Silence, Mr. Inwood. Remember—"

"Your pardon, but surely you can understand my feelings, and can make allowance for them."

"For your sorrow for the dead—yes; not for your unjust accusations, which you scatter broadcast without proof."

"Be it so, I will try to keep myself in hand, and not offend again. What I was going to say was, poor Helene had some secret that cast a shadow over what I believe was otherwise her happy life. How I became aware of the fact it matters not; I knew it was there, though she was not aware of my knowledge. What was the nature of the secret I admit at once I do not know. Helene never spoke of it to me, though short of asking her to share it with me, I did all in my power by devotion, gentleness, and trust to win her confidence. But it was in vain; she nursed it in her own breast, and the sorrow it brought her she would not share even with me, who would have died to save her a moment's pain. You, Miss Clifford, may know that secret; and if so I beg you, nay, I implore you to tell me what it was. I—I—"

"I know nothing, Mr. Inwood," replied Edith in a cold hard voice, looking her suppliant straight in the face. "I know—"

"I don't believe you," exclaimed the man in a sudden accession of rage, rising to his feet.

"Mr. Inwood!" and the girl rose, too, her eyes blazing with indignation.

"I tell you, you're lying! You know all about it, though you won't speak. But I'll be even with you; you shall pay for your silence dearly. You love that villain—that murderer—at least you say you do, and if you speak the truth in this matter all the greater will be my revenge, for I'll hunt him down. I'm a rich man, and I'll spend my last penny if needful so that he shall stand in a felon's dock, and later beneath the black beam with the halter round his neck; and then,—then, if you still love him, you will know what it means to have refused my request to-day."

During this outburst Edith had stood like a lovely statue, rigid, unflinching, and as though she heard not, waiting till he had finished; and then in a calm, steady voice, pointing to the door, she said:

"I've heard all you've had to say. Now listen to me: You've stated your intentions, having made a request I cannot grant. There is therefore no more to be said, except to command you to relieve me of your presence as quickly as possible. You came here unasked, and as long as you have been under my father's roof, I've tried to be courteous to you, in spite of the outrageous conduct you have been guilty of. Now go, and never, in the future, dare to address me again. I do not fear anything you can do; I care nothing for your threats, which are as empty as the breath which gave them birth. Go!"

Inwood was standing before her silent and trembling with rage and excitement. This young girl had conquered him by her coolness; he could not answer a word, and seizing his hat, he slunk from the house.

As soon as he was gone the door between the two rooms opened, and Roy entered to find Edith swaying backwards and forwards with all the colour faded from her face, and her eyes closed. He was only just in time to catch her in his arms. In another moment she would have fainted.

"My own darling!" he exclaimed, leading her to the couch. "This has been too much for you. I would n't have believed Arthur Inwood could have been such a cur. He must be mad. I heard every word, and it was all I could do to keep myself from rushing in and knocking him down—the villain! Don't speak—rest a little: you'll be better directly."

For a time there was silence as Roy sat beside her holding her hand, and then as the warm colour slowly came back to her face, she said, smiling up at him:

"Oh, Roy, wasn't it terrible! The felon's dock, and the black beam," and she covered her face with her hands and shuddered. "I minded nothing but that, and then I nearly gave way, but I hope he didn't see it."

"Not he. From his tone he was in too great a rage to notice anything. Poor Helene's death seems to have changed him completely, but that is no excuse for his treatment of you, and for every word he uttered he shall answer to me sooner or later. How I longed to make him answer there and then."

"Oh, no, Roy, you did right. I was so afraid you'd come, and then everything would have been spoilt; as it is, he has gone away no wiser than he came, and you are still free. You must think of me, dear; we shall still be able to see each other now, but innocent as you are, once you were taken there would be no chance of that. You did quite right."

"If you think so, little girl, it is all right, but I felt a most awful cur, leaving you to fight your battle alone."

Edith made no answer beyond a smile that brimmed over with love, as Roy bent over her, and kissed her.

Just then the clock on the mantelshelf struck the hour, and the sound brought them back to their everyday world.

"Roy, I'm afraid I must be sending you away. It would not do for you to be here when the girl comes back and her time is nearly up; she's a good girl, and never overstays her leave."

"Of course, dear. Rags and I must take to the streets again." And then, as he saw the look of pain that swept over that face that was dear to him—"Never mind, darling, it can't be for very long, and we both can put up with a good deal now that we have the chance of seeing you now and then eh, Rags?" And the dog raised himself on his hind legs, and rubbed his head against Edith's hand.

"But Roy, what about Bob? Am I to tell him that I have seen you"?

"The dear old fellow. No, Edith, don't tell him; better not, I think, at least for a day or two, and then I'll tell him myself. You see, I shall have to be very careful now I am in town; I am in the lion's den as it were, and though Bob is such a splendid chap, he isn't always as careful as he might be, and then—who knows? No, you'd better not tell him; leave it to me."

"Very well, dear; and how and when am I to see you again?"

"You must leave that too to me. It so much depends on how matters go, but you may be sure I will manage something as soon as ever I can see my way clearly; and in the meantime I'll be in Fleet Street when you come out for lunch, and we can at least see each other then if we are not able to speak."

"Well, dear, that will be better than nothing; but, oh, how I long for the old days back again. Why did you go to see Helene Inwood on that fatal evening?"

Roy's brow clouded. "I couldn't help myself. I ought to have gone before, but I was a coward, and now I'm punished. Say no more now; it's past, and I must make the best of it. But, Edith, I tell you what; you might make me a little bundle in paper that will look like food, to account for my having been so long here, in case anyone should have noticed."

"Of course, here's some that will do, wont it?"

"Capital!" as the girl quickly formed what any one would have taken to be a parcel of broken victuals. "And now good-bye, and it won't be long before we meet again, I hope." And having kissed her fondly, he slung round his neck the little tray on which lay his stock of puzzles and adjusting the black shade over his eye, moved towards the hall.

Edith followed him to open the front door through which he had hardly passed, when they were both startled by hearing the latch of the garden gate as it swung back to admit Captain Clifford.

The old man glanced in surprise from one to the other, as he came up the little pathway; and Roy, quickly taking up his cue, bumped up against him as he passed with Rags walking on before.

It was a well acted little bit of comedy, and Roy's husky apology. "I beg your pardon, ma'am," quite took in the old man, and as he closed the door behind him he said;

"I don't like those beggars hanging about, Edith; you should not encourage them."

"But, father, some of them are really unfortunate, and I can't help pitying a blind man; they are so helpless."

"Umph! Not half so helpless as they seem, some of them."

"Well, dear, this one did not take away more than we can afford, I'm sure. But how is it you're back so soon? I didn't expect you for hours yet." And explaining how he had found his friend out of town, Captain Clifford led the way into the dining-room.

[*To be continued.*]

THE VALE OF CASHMERE.

Summer clouds of fleecy whiteness
Bathing snows of colder hue;
Pointed tops of rocky mountains
Faint with atmospheric blue.

Sunlight rests on vale and hillside,
Tender in its warm embrace,
Chasing shadows,—cool yet dusky—,
Into many a fancy grace.

Swiftly flows the silver river
Restfully towards the sea,
Bearing on its shallow bosom
Nature's cast off botany.

Silver sands enrich'd with pale shells,
Home of yellow mottled trout,
Sparkle, as the sunbeams shimmer
To the depths, and find them out.

Stately Chenar, weeping willow,
Pomp and sorrow side by side,
Sunshine like His love embracing
Equally the grief and pride.

Soft voice songsters break the silence
With their everlasting praise,
Thankful for the joy of living,
Thankful for the summer days.

Sinless praise from sinless subjects
Dwellers on His vast domain
Shame us into adoration
Sceptic thinkers tho' we feign.

Summer, sunlight, silent river,
Silver sands, and songsters gay,
Are the voices that await us
As we loiter on the way.

Sadness, toil, the world forgetting
Man's sad deeds and self repel
Sermons by the peace of Nature
Make our burning hearts to swell.

Surely hearts must beat the truer
For the Love around them cast
And some echo from earth's voices
Break the fetters of the past?

Strength we gain by rest from labour,
Harmony succeeds the strife,
May we not by well spent leisure
Sanctify our after life?

Stay awhile, and let the lesson
Sink into the hungry heart,
He shall claim it, for He made it
Worthy of the noblest part.

So sweet Valley as we leave thee
To the silence of the snows
Give a gift—a sacred mem'ry—
Of the spot where Jhelum flows.

MECO.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. GRENFIELD, Commanding Bombay Brigade, accompanied by Captain Stares, Brigade Major, and Captain Hocken, D. A. A. General, visited H. E. Rear-Admiral E. S. Poe, Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board the flagship "Hermes" yesterday afternoon. On leaving the vessel a salute of 9 guns was fired in his honour

NAVAL DISTRIBUTION.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

Work of the Colonial Office.

ENORMOUS INCREASE.

IMPORTANCE OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Leeds, said that in view of the absence of warships from Kingston he hoped that the Government would institute a squadron to fulfil patrol duties which, he said, were necessary for the dignified and efficient administration of the Empire.

He dwelt on the enormous increase in the work and importance of the Colonial Office. The value of the African Protectorates was, he said, insufficiently realised. The Government appreciated the necessity for the construction of railways, and he was confident that the Uganda Railway would be a most valuable possession.

WAR AGAINST THE LORDS.

The Veto Question.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The Premier, in a letter to his supporters, reminds them that Parliament meets in the 12th instant when the attention of the Commons will be immediately called to matters of grave importance.

The use of the word "grave" in conjunction with the recent ministerial attacks on the House of Lords is considered to show that the first business of the session will be a great struggle with the Lords.

It is believed that the procedure hinted at by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw as mentioned in Reuter's message of the 25th January is likely to be followed. (The message in question suggested the possibility of a resolution being passed by the House of Commons, next session, limiting the rights of the Peers to a single session veto.)

The general expectation is that the Liberals' legislative programme will be modified for considerations of strategy with a view to not giving the Lords any advantage in the inevitable appeal to the country.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Alleged Preparation for War.

ORGANISATION AT HAWAII.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

American newspapers continue publishing report pointing to an elaborate organisation among the Japanese in Hawaii who, it is alleged, are prepared to act together in case of emergency.

The latest reports say that the s. s. "Siberia," from Hongkong, on the 15th January, landed in Honolulu six hundred Japanese under two Captains. Many of the men were wearing uniforms.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Reuter's Agent at Tokio telegraphs that the war talk of the American Press is ignored. The idea of an ultimatum being issued is ridiculous.

THE BRAIN FEVER EPIDEMIC.

More Cases at Glasgow.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Nine additional cases of meningitis and three deaths have occurred in Glasgow, since yesterday. There are sixty-eight cases under treatment.

THE "DREADNOUGHT" AT TRINIDAD.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

H. M. S. Dreadnought has arrived at Trinidad, having covered the distance from Gibraltar, 3,430 miles in ten days.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Rout of the Socialists.

ELEVEN MORE SEATS LOST.

LONDON, FEBRUAY 6.

The second ballots in Germany completed the rout of the Socialists, who lost a further eleven seats yesterday.

LATER,

The German Reichstag is summoned to meet on the 19th instant. The Centrist party is stronger than ever. A Radical was finally re-elected in the "Emperor's division."*

* See Reuter's message of the 26th January.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The deaths are announced of Lord Thring, General Sir Archibald Alison, and Sir Godfrey Lushington.

[The late Lord Thring was nearly ninety years of age and came of a long lived family, his mother having been in her 102nd year at the time of her death. Lord Thring was a lawyer, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1848, after having obtained third place in the classical tripos at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He was appointed counsel to the Home Office in 1860, and married a daughter of the first and last Lord Cardwell. Like most of our great law lords, Lord Thring leaves no heir to his title.

The late Sir Archibald Alison was the son of the historian of that name. He was born in Edinburgh in 1826, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastapol and served on the staff of Lord Clyde in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, losing an arm at Lucknow. At Home he held many high military appointments. He was Brigadier General in the Ashantee War of 1873-4, and Major General in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, where he commanded the Highland Brigade at Tel-el-Kebir and was promoted Lieutenant-General for "distinguished service in the field." He became a General in 1889 and retired in 1893. He was a member of the Council of India. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son Captain Archibald Alison.]

AMIR'S VISIT.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

The Amir has decided to further postpone his departure till Saturday, the 9th instant, in order to attend the State Ball at Government House on Friday evening. He will probably proceed straight through to Bombay and will arrive on Tuesday instead of Monday as arranged.

The Amir visited the Industrial Exhibition. He was accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry MacMahon and Mr. Dobbs and went through most of the stalls.

THE BOMBAY PROGRAMME.

Owing to the delay in leaving Calcutta the Amir will not arrive in Bombay until Tuesday instead of Monday. The order of the day of arrival is as follows:—

His Majesty will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 7-20 a. m. on Tuesday next. A salute of 31 guns will be fired as his Majesty's train enters the station. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Indian Infantry (with band and colour) under a British Officer, will be drawn up on the platform and will salute as his Majesty alights from his carriage. His Majesty will be received on the platform by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command, the Judges of the High Court, the General Officer Commanding 6th Division, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Secretaries to Government, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Collector of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Naval Officers Commanding his Majesty's Ships in harbour, the Officers Commanding Royal Indian Marine ships in port, Military Officers Commanding Regiments, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town.

His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, and the Lieutenant-General Commanding, will be introduced to his Majesty by Sir Henry MacMahon; the Naval Commander-in-Chief will then introduce the Naval Officers present, the Chief Justice will introduce the Civil Officers; and the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Military Officers.

His Majesty will then proceed to his carriage and a procession will be formed in the following order:—

The Commissioner of Police.
Two Squadrons of Indian Cavalry.
The Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command.
His Majesty the Ameer, accompanied by his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.
Two Squadrons of Native Cavalry.
In carriages—the principal officers of the Bombay Government present at the station with the Sardar and officers of the Amir's suit.
A detachment of mounted Police.

His Majesty will be received by a second Guard of Honour at his residence consisting of 100 Indian Infantry (with band and colour) under a British Officer.

All officers of his Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval Military and Royal Indian Marine, now in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend at the Station.

The Public Works Department (Railway) should be requested to issue instructions for the necessary arrangements being made at the Railway Station for his Majesty's arrival and for the adequate provision of space for those invited or desired to attend. The issue of tickets to the officials mentioned in paragraph 1 and, on application, to those mentioned in paragraph 5 and also to Press Representatives will be arranged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. A limited space will be provided in the station for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who may wish to be present, to which admission will be by ticket to be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

The route traversed, viz., Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, Grand Road, Gamdevi, Walkeshwar and Ridge Road will be lined by Police.

Full dress uniform will be worn. Officers not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

THE MINTO FETE.

Dog and Flower Shows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6

All gaming tables have been removed from the fete, and the switchback has been stopped owing to an accident yesterday afternoon to Mrs. Daniel King, who was thrown to the ground, a distance of eight or nine feet, and sustained serious cuts over the eye and ear.

The Dog Show will be opened to-day. Lady Minto will also present the prizes at the Flower Show.

The Great Astronomical telescope, lent and erected in the Minto Fete Grounds by Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, has proved an acceptable addition to the other attractions of the Fete, and the entire proceeds from the charge of admission to the Observatory has been given by the donors to the fund. The financial result should prove a valuable addition. His Majesty the Amir visited the Observatory on Friday night, and spent a considerable time in taking observations through the telescope, and before leaving he expressed himself as greatly interested in all he had seen. He hoped to have time to repeat his visit.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Extension at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 6.

A remarkable Missionary Meeting has just been held at Allahabad, the Railway Theatre being crowded to the doors. The meeting was preceded by an "At Home" given by the Ladies Stanley, Knox and Burkitt, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Woollcombe and Justice Richards. Dr. Clifford, the Bishop of Lucknow, presided.

The aim of the meeting was the formation, in Allahabad, of a Church Missionary Association, which will undertake the support of all Indian Missionary workers employed in the district, relieving the Home Society of all but the maintenance of European workers.

Before the close of the meeting a sum of Rs. 500 per month was promised, leaving only a small balance per month still to be provided for.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Tenders Called for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 6.

The Corporation of Madras notifies in this week's *Fort St. George Gazette* that it is prepared to receive tenders for a debenture loan of one lakh, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Debentures of Rs. 1,000 will be issued, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum and payable half yearly. The tenders will be received up to the 1st proximo.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

Stores and Contributions to the Sufferers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 6.

London, January 24.—The French press commenting on the Swettenham incident declare that at every cataclysm America seeks to impress West Indian natives of her paramount strength.

London, January 24.—The *Times'* correspondent states that Sir A. Swettenham's refusal involved deprivations by thousands of women and children of tents and foodstuffs.

London, January 25.—Sir A. Swettenham reports the arrival from Panama of stores and a Deputation; Contributions promised from Panama are £5,125, from Guiana £2,050; from Trinidad £1,500 sterling.

APPALLING WHIRLPOOL.

London, January 24.—The Steamer "Bella" which has arrived at Philadelphia, reports the sighting off San Salvador, Bahamas, of an enormous appalling whirlpool.

SAN FRANCISCO IN RUINS.

The "Times" Denouncement.

The *Times* denounces the San Francisco officials as thieves and blackmailers, the Municipality as most corrupt and Abraham Ruef and Controlling Mayor Schmitz as most cunning and unscrupulous who want to boss America. These two are alleged to be responsible for the delay in the rebuilding of the City.

SIXPENNY CABFARES FOR LONDON.

London, January 24.—London County Council has introduced sixpenny cabfares.

EXTRACTING NITROGEN FROM THE AIR.

Importance of the Discovery.

London, January 24.—British and German Scientists emphasize the enormous importance to agriculture of the discovery by Professors Crookes and Fribourg of the means of extracting nitric acid from the atmosphere.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Forthcoming Visit to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia arrive in Calcutta by the R. I. M. S. "Harding" from Rangoon on the 7th March and will stay at Government House as guests of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto until the 13th March.

MR. GOKHALE'S CAMPAIGN.

Bureaucratic Government and Inert India.

CRY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. Gokhale, who is now paying a visit to Allahabad, has been addressing a large meeting. He reviewed the broad features of the existing situation. On one side, he said, was bureaucracy monopolising all political power and possessing great prestige, due to the power of organisation and to the sense of discipline and to practical capacity. On the other side was a great mass of Indian people lying inert for centuries, deplorably divided and subdivided, with hardly any true sense of discipline, plunged in ignorance and poverty and wedded to usages and institutions not calculated to favour vigour and combined action. Between these two stood the educated class, disappointed at unfulfilled promises, sullen and resentful, determined to work for a position worthy of the self-respect of civilised people in their own country. Out of such a situation a way had to be found and the only practical goal was self-government on colonial lines. All that was high-minded and honourable in England was enlisted in favour of this aspiration, and there was room for fulfilment within the Empire. It was needless to throw away that enormous advantage for a theoretically complete but practically unattainable ideal. The means to attain this goal was constitutional agitation.

A new school of thought has suggested universal boycott. Boycott was of two kinds, industrial and political. Those who talked of industrial boycott meant nothing more than true Swadeshi, which was a pious wish for the country's industrial prosperity. The use of the word "Boycott" was unfortunate, as it tended to create misunderstandings and throw away valuable co-operation. They must accept co-operation even from Government. The Bombay Government, for instance, promoted the Swadeshi cause by promoting cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind. The speaker approved of such an industrial boycott, but condemned political boycott which, as taught by the new school, meant the non-acceptance of Government service or honorary offices, or giving up study in Government Schools and Colleges. This was impossible under existing circumstances and was undesirable as involving wanton loss of advantages secured and power gained of promoting the public weal.

Mr. Gokhale said he would rejoice if many men would seek Government service but devote themselves to the service of their country. A nation-building was no easy task, and required all their collective energy and sacrifice. It would be for future generations to serve their country with their successes; it was for the present to serve it in spite of failure.

ATTEMPTS AT TRAIN WRECKING.

Between Bombay and Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 6.

A determined attempt to wreck trains was made recently on the north-west line of the Madras railway at the 113th mile between Kodur and Udampada stations. Two cast-iron sleepers were placed on the line by some unknown persons. A goods train, passing about 8 p. m., struck, and smashed, the obstruction without derailing the train or damaging the engine or permanent way. The matter is being investigated by the police and it is to be hoped the offender or offenders will be discovered and made an example of.

NEW POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.

Now Obtainable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

The one-anna and half-anna postage and revenue stamps are now obtainable at post offices.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE AGA KHAN ON INDIAN DISCONTENT.

The notable contribution of H. H. the Aga Khan to the *National Review* on Indian Discontent will attract widespread notice owing to the writer's position. On the question of fact there will be an agreement with him on the part of all sane persons, namely, that India is not growing in poverty, but that rather the converse is true; and that although there is political discontent among certain sections of the people, its strength and magnitude have been greatly over-estimated. There will not be the same agreement with regard to this ingenious explanation of the cause of the discontent, and still less with regard to the remedy which he proposes for its removal. He thinks that prosperity has brought leisure in its train, and that certain Indian politicians find recreation in brooding sadly over their position and nursing discontent. The reason assigned for the discontent is fantastic in its originality, but is very far removed from the correct one. The cases which are at work are so diverse, complex, and far reaching, that it is not possible to indicate them within the compass of a paragraph. The illustrious author of the article is himself a man of great wealth and abundant leisure, in spite of the demands made by his position upon his time, and yet he is one of the sanest and most sensible of our public men. Having diagnosed the cause of the evil, His Highness recommends a singular remedy. In his opinion, the political viceroyalty should be abolished and a member of the Royal Family should be appointed as regent for a term of thirty years. Free from political cares, he will be able "to devote himself to all movements tending to destroy antagonisms and to amalgamate all branches of society into a healthy whole."

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

We must await the full text of his article to see what arguments he has advanced in support of his sovereign remedy. But however cogent and forcible they may be, they cannot conceivably turn the defects inherent in the proposal into merits. That a prince should consent to suffer exile for nearly the whole period of his working life in an enervating climate is out of the question. Allowing, for a moment, that the idea is practicable, we cannot expect even a representative of royalty to work miracles. He cannot quell discontent by the mere magic of his personal influence; nor can he bind together the different castes and creeds, and races, and interests, into a homogeneous whole; nor can he spread universal peace and good-will over the land. In a chimerical adventure of this sort he is bound to fail, and failure will bring with it the irritation of disappointment; and when the royal martyr, having spent thirty years in ploughing the sands of the sea-shore, will prepare to go home a sadder and wiser man, he will find that he has lost much of the love and cordiality with which he was greeted on his arrival. The Royal House of England is held in the greatest love and veneration by all classes of people in India, and I, for one, should be grieved at an experiment which, besides being absolutely futile, will carry with it the risk of impairing this universal sentiment. For this reason, I have always regarded with trepidation the proposal sometimes put forward that the Duke of Connaught should be appointed Viceroy We must again await the full text to see what alternative proposal the Aga Khan has to make for the administration of the country, and regulating its relations with the Secretary of State and the India Council, when the political Viceroyalty is abolished in favour of a modified form of Kingship.

INDO-AFGHAN RELATIONS.

When a man takes care to say that he does not hold a brief for anyone, there is generally an uneasy consciousness on his part that he does hold it. Mr. Ameer Ali, the retired High Court Judge, who is doing useful service by his contributions on questions of Mahomedan interest, has contributed a paper in the *Nineteenth Century* on the Amir's visit to India, in which, while he disclaims any intention of holding a special brief, he sets forth the case on his behalf with the zeal almost of a partisan. Mr. Ameer Ali pleads warmly for a more cordial and unreserved acknowledgment by the British Government of the sovereign position of the Amir, and for the establishment of the Indo-Afghan relations "on a clearly defined basis in which mutual trust should be the predominating element." The implied inference throughout the article is that there is little trust on the British side. He notes that the late Amir had an impression that he was a mere pawn in a selfish game, and that no amount of spectacular display will convince his son of the contrary, unless measures are taken which will give him an earnest of the sincerity of British attachment and friendship. All political alliances are selfish, in that they are based upon mutual interests, and the good understanding between allied Powers endures as long as their interests are identical. There is no room for platonic love in national friendships. The agreement with Afghanistan is founded on mutual interest, and Mr. Ameer Ali, while he takes exception to the policy of the British Government in the past, does not clearly indicate in what respects it falls short of his own ideal. He does, indeed, say in a general way, that the Indian Government should give to Afghanistan an absolute guarantee of protection against foreign aggression, "not hedged round by qualifications and reservations." He thinks that on certain occasions in the past England failed to do her duty, and is evidently of opinion that during the Panjdeh incident England ought to have rushed into a war with Russia on behalf of their dear ally. Such a terrible thing as war is not to be lightly undertaken, and Mr. Gladstone's ministry then in office, did well in arriving at a pacific solution of the unfortunate incident. I see that Mr. Ameer Ali endorses the view, which I lately expressed in this column, of the light in which European interference in held by oriental rulers. "Afghanistan" he observes, "has so far avoided the entanglements of aliens. Even the unwillingness of the ruler to open the country to rail way enterprise, or to grant concessions to outsiders for purposes of exploitation, is not without a certain advantage. It prevents all the trouble which besets most other Oriental countries over-run by foreigners." Mr. Ameer Ali deprecates British interference in Afghanistan, on the ground that it will be resented by the people as part of a sinister design on their independence, and recommends that Afghan youths should be sent to the West for the study of her arts and industries, in order that the reform and regeneration of the country may be effected by means of her own sons.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

Jeremiah has spoken. He has pronounced the doom of England and of India. The Roman Empire declined and fell because of excess of wealth and corruption, and exactly the same causes are now at work throughout the British Empire. India is held by the sword, and is being ruined by poverty brought on by its white conquerors. So spoke Mr. Keir Hardie, the Labour Member of Parliament. His more eminent colleague, Mr. John Burns, is mellowed by office. Some of his brethren reviled him for having donned the uniform of office, and sold his independence, if not his soul, for a mess of pottage. I do not know if Mr. Keir Hardie is qualifying for office by his down-right denunciations, of which the above is a fair specimen. At all events, he is keeping himself in evidence by his singular outbursts which may lead to preferment. I should, however, be the last man to attribute gratuitously an unworthy motive to Mr. Keir Hardie, who may be a thoroughly honest and sincere man. But honesty and sincerity can never be the sole attributes of statesmanship. He is singularly lacking in judicial wisdom, and in the sobriety and restraint which comes of a full knowledge of the subjects on which he loves to air his passionate convictions. Mr Hardie has sounded the key-note to which extreme India will heartily respond.—that India is being bled by her white conquerors to death, that India is held down by the Sword, that India is on the broad road to ruin. The orator is fast establishing his claim to the presidentship of the Indian National Congress, and, in this respect, is running Mr. Hyndman very close. Meanwhile he beholds, as a seer, the awful cataclysm in which both India and England will be involved, unless the Rulers mend their ways.

UNSAVOURY SWEETMEATS.

Of silly Swadeshism as Bengal is the land of its birth, so Poona is the land of its adoption. Indeed, in Poona, the house of its apostle, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, it can not be otherwise. I read an interesting account in Mr. Tilak's Marathi organ, the *Kesari*, showing the lengths to which the agitation is carried. The Commissioner of Poona visited a village school in the district, and made a donation of Rs. 10 for the distribution of sweetmeat amongst the children. Some of the village folk had warned the school that if the sweetmeat was made of foreign sugar, the boys would not accept it, and on the day the *pandas* were to be given away, they actually came to the school to see if the hated article had been used in their composition. The *pandas* being found to be made up of foreign sugar, some of the boys refused to accept them, while others disdainfully threw them away. The Mamlatdar brought the matter before the Municipal Board, and at a meeting presided over by the Assistant Collector it was resolved to remove two of the teachers from their post. The *Kesari* makes a great grievance of the case, and argues that the men had committed no offence. If they were entirely innocent, and had taken no part whatever in fomenting the trouble, it is hard to believe that a Board composed of their own countrymen should adjudge them guilty and inflict upon them such a heavy punishment. It is probable that the ignorant village folk had been instigated to protest against foreign sugar by some village Hampdens. They had no scruple to accept the foreigner's silver, but their only objection was to the innocent ingredient which came from the country of the Feringhee! If its consumption involved any question of caste or religion, we should certainly respect their scruple. But as part of the boycott policy pursued by the Irreconcileables, it deserves condemnation. The worst feature of this miserable affair is that the children are taught a lesson in discontent at the sacrifice of obedience and discipline, which is not the best means of forming their character.

CASTE VS. EDUCATION.

If the theory propounded by the Raja of Kapurthala in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century* were to be accepted, caste prejudices and "nonsensical caste rules" are a fatal drawback to the education of Indian princes. As a matter of fact, the whole article is virtually an indictment of the caste system. He opines that the Chiefs' colleges and schools cannot do much good, because "owing to rampant caste prejudices the boys of different castes are prevented from messing together," and "no true brotherly feeling can possibly exist, if such obstacles are permitted to stand in the way of free intercourse." Caste is not an institution to be condemned out of hand, nor do I believe that the educational shortcomings of princely youths in India will vanish like mist, if they were only permitted to dine together. Brotherly feeling is not impossible between men of different castes, and I do not know if it has been suggested by any responsible authority that caste in these institutions has proved inimical to social intercourse, and a healthy development of the mental and moral faculties of the pupils. The Raja, being thoroughly imbued with the iniquities of the institution of caste, says that the only remedy for the evil is the exportation *en masse* of the youths of princely houses to England for education. A stay of some years in the West at the most impressionable period of their lives may keep them out of touch and sympathy with their Indian surroundings and conditions of existence, and the thin veneer of a foreign civilization may develop the "hybrid type of humanity" which the Raja himself condemns. The special institutions founded in India for the education of the sons of Indian Chiefs have been doing very good work, if in some cases the good effect is neutralized, to a certain extent, by home influences, there is ample justification nevertheless, for the existence of these institutions; and if they have not proved a greater blessing than they have really been, it is not because of the bugbear of caste.

DION.

THE SWEDISH EXPLORER.

Interesting News from Dr. Sven Hedin.

RICH DISCOVERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

The *Englishman* says: "Information has reached Calcutta to the effect that the great Explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, reached Ngangse Tso on the 21st ultimo and hopes to reach Shiganse by the end of February. Dr. Hedin, who was refused permission by the British Government to enter Tibet by way of Chumbi, has made a wonderful journey from Chinese Tarkistan diagonally across Tibet, over 740 miles of entirely unknown country. He met with many strange and picturesque adventures and lost all his transport animals but not a single man. The Tibetans were first met with after 83 days of solitary marching in Arctic cold through snow and windstorms. He has discovered many new lakes, rivers, mountain ranges and goldfields, the geographical results being rich beyond all expectation. Four lakes were sounded in a boat and the Explorer and his companions had some narrow escapes from storms in the lakes. Dr. Sven Hedin was once attacked by a wild yak.

He says that his Ladaki servants and companions behaved magnificently, all through, their conduct being "above praise." They are the best men, he says, he ever had.

The party was stopped by the Tibetans on the shores of Nganse Tso on the 11th of January, but two days later the latter changed their minds for some unknown reason and allowed the party to proceed.

On the 14th a post was received from Gyantse. The Explorer concludes his message with these words:—"This is the most extraordinary and wonderful journey I have ever made in Asia since I started 22 years ago."

THE VICEROY'S GUESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The Viceroy and Countess Minto returned to Calcutta from Barrackpur this morning.

The Maharaja of Bikanir, who has been staying at Government House, leaves Calcutta to-morrow.

Major and Lady Sybil Lascelles, who have been staying at Government House, leave by the Punjab mail to-morrow night.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Ballot Arrangements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the forthcoming Justices' Election, I think it is highly desirable that the Municipal Commissioner should make such arrangements on the polling-day as will ensure to every Justice perfect freedom of action without being molested by the rival candidates or their partisans. I can understand there being unseemly sights at some of the Ward Elections owing to many of the voters being ignorant men and women. But at the Justices' Elections the proceedings should be conducted in a dignified and businesslike manner befitting the rank and position of the voters.

I should suggest first that, if it is possible, none but Justices should be admitted to the Hall where the voting takes place. And second, and of more importance, that a portion of the Hall should be railed off and provided with tables, so placed round the wall that a Justice can quietly fill up his voting paper without being subjected to the annoyance of having candidates or their touts peeping over his shoulder, either to direct him, or to see how he votes. Access to this railed-off portion of the Hall should be by one door only, and none but Justices with blank voting papers ought to be allowed to pass through.

After a Justice has filled up his voting-paper he should be directed to pass out by another door, close to which the President should sit with the Ballot Box for the reception of the completed voting papers. It should be a very simple matter for the Municipal Commissioner to make such an arrangement, and he will, by so doing, meet the wishes of the bulk of the voters.—Yours, &c.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

VARIETIES.

A Bright Revival.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The solitary piece of news in the theatrical world this week is provided by the very charming revival of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment at the Haymarket."

At the original production of R. C. Carton's play, about eight years ago at the Criterion Theatre, Arthur Bouchier played the part of Captain Dorvaston which is now acted by the one and only Charles Hawtrey. It is a character rather outside this popular comedian's usual line; but he plays it most admirably and in a fashion that indicates an under-current of charming feeling.

Mr. Hawtrey wears some wonderful "confections" in the way of morning coats, and also a pair of riding-breeches, the like of which have seldom been seen before.

Miss Compton after her own characteristic style gives due emphasis to the part of Lady Huntworth masquerading as the cook in the irreproachable household of the Rev. Audley Pillenger. Mr. Henry Kemble is unfortunately too ill to appear in this most unctuous and delectable character, but its ponderous humours are excellently brought out by Mr. Fred Lewis, who was called upon at short notice to take Mr. Kemble's place.

VARIETIES.

Although the dramatic firmament has been dull and clouded—practically without interest—the variety theatres have been full of attractions and novelties.

At the Hippodrome on Monday afternoon, "Trilby and Svengali" introduce their act of musical telepathy. After a short explanatory introduction by the gentleman, "Trilby" seated herself at a grand piano on the stage, and her partner moved about among the occupants of the stalls, keeping his back turned to the stage all the time. Various members of the audiences whisper to "Svengali" the names of numerous well-known operas and operettas, and immediately on their doing so, the lady at the piano played and sang an excerpt from the same. The gentleman did not utter a single word; and the "code" employed, if such be the secret of the act, is a remarkably clever one. Thirty-three operas, and operettas, including "Faust," "Carmen," "Lohengrin," "Martha," "H. M. S. Pinafore," "The Mikado," and "The Geisha," were "telepathed." It was noticeable that when the same opera was named twice, the pianiste repeated the same air. The show was received fairly well, and "Trilby" was recalled.

LIVING STATUES.

At the Bedford on Monday evening, Venus, described as one of the late Lord Leighton's models, made her first appearance in some studies of the works of famous artists and sculptors. Her "poses" included: The Coquette, The Message of Mars, Carnova's Venus, Venus de Medici, Venus disrobing for the Bath, Diving, The Backward Dive, Will of the Wisp, Venus at the Mirror, The Floral Spray, and Psyche at the Bath. The act was another of the enamel and white gauze order that followed La Milo's recent great success. Venus is a remarkably shapely young lady, and her show is as pretty as the subjects she represents. It was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

At the Pavilion on Monday night the Seldoms added two British items to their repertoire. These were the late Lord Leighton's "Bath of Psyche," and Mr. W. H. Thornycroft's "Teucher." In both poses the Seldoms appeared to the greatest advantage, and each was received with much enthusiasm. For this show Mr. Glenister has provided this week a handsome new act drop entitled "The Temple of Themis," painted by [illegible]. It is a capital specimen of the [illegible] art.

OTHER VARIETY [illegible]

At the Tivoli on Monday [illegible] on the vaudeville stage was [illegible] Fitzgerald, an actor, who has [illegible] the theatres of recent years, [illegible] sonator of "young men about town" characters. Mr. Fitzgerald's first song was in praise of Brighton and was entitled, "It's [illegible] Minutes from Here," recalling [illegible] Minutes from Broadway." [illegible] told a girl who sends her sweetheart to [illegible] to learn the act of making love from the [illegible] actors. The first song was the better of the [illegible]. A particularly friendly audience warmly welcomed Mr. Fitzgerald on his appearance, and recalled him three times at the end of his turn. But he will be much better artistically when he has got over the nervousness caused, probably, by his new surroundings.

The Coliseum trouble is approaching a crisis. It has been stated, apparently with official sanction, that the reconstruction scheme, engineered by Mr. Stoll, had been voted by the shareholders, and that the Coliseum would be put up for public auction very shortly, but I understand that the shareholders have not yet given up all hope of saving a portion, at least, of their invested capital, and that some sort of reconstruction scheme may be carried through. There will be a meeting in London to-morrow, when a final decision will be arrived at; and we shall then know whether the Coliseum will in future be run as a theatre or a music hall.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The event of the Rugby week has been the disastrous defeat of England at the hands of Wales.

Several reasons have been given and accepted for the decline of the Old Country, and the fact that the breaking away of the Northern clubs and the formation of the Northern Union actually marked the period of decline, constitutes the stock argument on the question.

It is not a bad idea, however, that the argument is a poor one, and only helps towards a continuance when an awakening to the real reasons might result in a big improvement, if not to the actual regaining of the proud position once held. The argument of the loss of the Northern clubs loses point when the success of Wales is considered. The Welsh Football Union consists practically of forty-four clubs, for the two county organizations and junior leagues affiliated need not have been taken into consideration.

Yet Welsh Rugby has made greater progress than any of the other countries, and the Principality occupies the position previously held by England. It cannot, therefore, be the question of the number of clubs in a country that determines its position in the international tournament, and, though the Northern Union may be a handicap, it is not an excuse for the present position of England.

ALFRED SHAW.

The world of cricket is the poorer for the loss of Alfred Shaw. Alfred Shaw was one of the old brigade; conservative, old-fashioned; a sportsman to the finger-tips; unobtrusive, a workman rather than an artist; a cricketer endowed with almost mechanical precision.

Alfred Shaw, as a boy, breathed the true cricket atmosphere in the great Nottingham school, the school that gave us Dicky Daft, Oscroft, Fred Morley, McIntyre, Shrewsbury, Scotton, Gunn.

When you saw Alfred Shaw, even when after years of inactivity he came into the Sussex side much against his will, and found the game changed, and, perhaps, more strenuous, you thought of the old white top-hat days and tented fields.

A short, square little man was Alfred Shaw, broadly spoken, genial, an interesting companion, a man who played the game in the literal sense.

Alfred Shaw was a natural cricketer, with great powers of endurance. He could bowl for hours without a break; the bowler who could drop the ball on a sixpence every time. No man ever lived who could keep the runs down like Alfred Shaw. I do not suppose he could ever explain in clear set terms the secret of his wonderful accuracy. It was a gift. His career was sufficiently long and varied and interesting—he was an international cricketer in the strict sense of the term—to fill a huge book.

R. C.

MONSOONISH WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 6.

During the last few days Allahabad has been experiencing monsoonish conditions. Over one and a half inches of rain have fallen from the evening of the 3rd to the morning of the 6th of February.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

Ritualism Dissected.

SOME MOMENTOUS QUESTIONS.

Yesterday morning, at the Cathedral, the Right Rev. Dr Pym Bishop of Bombay, delivered his Charge to the Clergy. The Charge was very lengthy in character. Having referred very feelingly to his late wife, and to Canon Ledgard who was for forty-three years in Bombay working amongst the Mahomedans, and to Canon Hill, his Lordship animadverted upon the changes amongst Government Chaplains and to the Aden Branch of the Diocesan Church Society; to the Diocesan Theological College, and to the rescue and preventive work for European and Eurasian girls and women on the one hand and for Indians on the other. His Lordship said:—The first of these was begun through an invitation, addressed to me by the Bishop of Madras, that we should make use of the Bangalore House of Mercy which is under the management of the Sisterhood of Wantage. An excellent Committee of Ladies has this work in hand, and it has already borne some fruit. An important development of it is even now under consideration, and I am hopeful that there will be an expansion of this work in the near future. The Indian branch is not in so forward a condition; it is, however, being seriously attacked by the S. P. G. who hope to organise a Rescue Home in one of the Ahmednagar Districts under the direct charge of a lady specially trained and sent out by the W. W. A. Committee in Delahay Street, and under the general supervision of Deaconess Frances Chamberlain, of St. Monica's, Ahmednagar. The preventive part of this work is, at least for the present, provided for by the kindness of Miss Harris who has placed at the disposal of our Church Missionary Societies, the excellent Z. B. M. M. Widows' Home at Manmad, under the general management of the C. M. S. I was moved to take action in this matter by the terrible evidence of its need which was constantly being brought to my notice, and by the fact that there was no Church organisation whatever at all events in this part of India, for direct penitentiary and preventive work of this kind. Last, but not least, in this brief general review of Church movements in the Diocese during the last three years is that of the Cathedral Improvement Scheme. It was perfectly clear to me, very soon after my arrival in the Diocese, that the project for a new Cathedral which has been initiated before my coming, had in it none of the elements which could justify my prosecution of it. Had my predecessor remained longer in charge of the Diocese, it is possible that he might have carried it through, though I believe that the one meeting over which he presided with this end in view was by no means encouraging. Be this as it may, it was quite clear to me that there was no such desire throughout the Diocese for a new Cathedral, as would have justified me in setting other urgent claims on one side and commencing a difficult campaign which must have exhausted our strength and resources for a considerable term of years. Not only was there no enthusiasm for a new Cathedral discoverable, but it was clear that there was a good deal of latent opposition both in India and at home on the part of those who set high store by the historical and personal associations of the present building. On the other hand there was no reason why an effort should not be made to render our present Cathedral somewhat worthier of its position. As a building it is not by any means wanting in dignity, and the architecture of the Chancel is really beautiful. We are all proud of its musical services which are second to none in India, and indeed compare very favourably with the Cathedral services in England. But the organ requires the immediate expenditure of a large sum of money to put it in order and make it really efficient; and much of the furniture and fittings of the Church leave a great deal to be desired. Hence the present Cathedral Improvement Scheme, involving a total expenditure of some Rs. 52,000. I need not dwell upon history and the details of the movement, which have been already published. I would merely ask you to give the Committee all the help in your power, remembering the generous help to all Diocesan objects which is constantly going out from this Church; the Congregation which worships here showing thereby that it fully recognises its obligations as the centre of the Church life of the Diocese. The opportunity now presents itself to the Diocese of doing its duty by the Cathedral."

TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH.

In the latter portion of his charge the Bishop sp

out irreparable loss to the work which God has given us to do. In what I have to say to you on this subject —and I intend to speak quite openly—it will be my earnest endeavour to avoid, as far as I possibly can, any hurting or provocative words: on the other hand I appeal to you in all earnestness to bring to bear upon the consideration of the issues which I shall lay before you all the forbearance, self-restraint and reasonableness you can command.

There is no useful end to be gained by tracing the causes which, spread over a long term of years, led to the appointment of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline on the 23rd of April 1901.

I suppose that no one present here this morning would deny that the main cause was such serious divergence of teaching and practice from the recognised standards of the English Church as constituted a grave offence to many consciences and, whether defensible or not, was at becoming a public scandal.

The terms of the Commission were as follows:—"To enquire into the alleged prevalence of breaches or neglect of the law relating to the conduct of Divine service in the Church of England and to ornaments and fittings of Churches, and to consider the existing powers and procedure applicable to such irregularities, and to make such recommendations as may be deemed requisite for dealing with the aforesaid matters."

The Commission consisted of 14 picked men representing all schools of thought in our Church; 118 sittings were held, 161 witnesses were examined, and an absolutely unanimous Report was signed and presented.

This Report, itself a mass of evidence, and the course of the Enquiry are obtainable in the shape of six Bluebooks; so that anyone who wishes to do so can read and ponder what these volumes contain; and surely this were far better than to be content with what your own particular Church paper—or indeed any other—says about them. My own purpose this morning is to trouble you as little as possible with the report; but the following short quotations were too pertinent to the matter in hand to be omitted.

'Scarcely any evidence was offered of mere negligence in the conduct of Divine service; and we received all that was tendered. On the other hand the complaints heard by us did not exhaust the evidence offered with reference to alleged positive irregularities" . . . . "We are satisfied that the great mass of the evidence which we have received is trustworthy." Referring to the nature of the evidence as tendered by persons out of sympathy with the services to which they gave evidence, the Commissioner report: 'We are bound to say that it would have been practically impossible, apart from the evidence which rested upon such observation, to ascertain the facts which we were appointed to investigate. We must also add that it does not follow that irregularities in the services of a Church should be passed over because no habitual worshippers complain. Not only have all the parishioners a right to complain who might possibly attend if those services were differently conducted, but also the nation has a right to expect that in the notional Church the services shall be conducted according to law.

IRREGULARITIES AND BREACHES OF LAW.

There is an elaborate analysis of the difference of significance which exists between the various breaches of the law, and a three-fold division of these is made; as the third of these division points unmistakably both to the class of offences which is most seriously regarded and to that section of our Church which is mainly, if not altogether, responsible for it, we should be shirking an obvious duty if we did not set this forth; we do so in the words of the Report: —"There are, again, other deviations from the legal standard which are significant of doctrine or teaching contrary or repugnant to the articles or formularies of the Church of England, and which must, therefore, be seriously misleading to the faith and devotion of its members. These, in some instances at least, would not be defended by an appeal to the law of the Church of England; but warrant is claimed for them because they are alleged to be part of what is termed the heritage of the whole Catholic Church."

I shall by-and-by have something to say about this particular claim; but at the present moment I wish to hold your attention to the particular class of offences on which the burden of the blame for the present trouble is made to rest: and indeed it would be mere affectation of leniency and leberality if I were to attempt to gainsay this; the words of the report are as follows:—

"It is obvious that irregularities in the third of these classes are far more serious than those comprised in the other two. The only question that can properly arise as to them is not whether they can be sanctioned, but how they can most effectually be dealt with so as to be made to cease."

And now, having so far cleared the ground with regard to the Report of this Commission, we proceed to deal with the question as it concerns our own Diocese; for that, of course, is our main business. But first it will be well to answer certain general objections which I conceive may be present to some of your minds.

The first is this—"What, after all is this Commission and its report to us? What has the Church to do with the machinery of Parliament? Is it not the most offensive Erastianism to thrust this Report before us for our guidance? We answer first admitting for the moment your contention as to Erastianism. "The Commissioners report has nothing to do with us except this—it sets before us certain well-established facts with which it was the Church's own business to deal: it emphasizes the fact that neglect on the Church's part to do this has so stirred public opinion that the line of procedure to which you object has had to be resorted to. Clearly then the responsibility which rested on the Church before rests upon the Church still, and is in no way abrogated because Parliament has drawn attention to it. It is therefore beyond all possibility of doubt the Church's present business to give serious attention to the matter; and it is also clearly legitimate and reasonable to consider, along with all other available facts and evidence, the facts and evidence furnished by the report of the Commission."

But if the objection as to Erastianism is not valid—and I for one think it is not—then the Commission must be recognised as a part of the legitimate machinery of the State constitutionally competent to deal with affairs of the Church. Our second answer, therefore, is as follows:—

"Your objection to the interference of the State in Church matters, the Church being an established Church is invalid; in urging this objection you are inconsistent, for, arguing on the same grounds, you should have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King when you were ordained. When you did that, were you Erastian? If not, your oath of allegiance to the King pledges you to the recognition of the King's right, through Parliament, and through his Majesty's Courts if need be, to have a voice in the affairs of the Church, the Church being clearly an integral part of the Constitution and State."

The Church herself bears me out in this view; for you will observe that on the Report being presented to the King through Parliament, His Majesty orders certain 'letters of business' to be issued to Convocation. This has been done. Convocation has those 'letters of business" before it and will proceed to deal with the questions which they contain and report to the King through Parliament. I presume that you are not prepared to question the recognition by Convocation of this particular procedure and unless you are, your objection falls to the ground Although, then, the origin and procedure of the Commission is perfectly constitutional, would rather rest my appeal to you on the inherent obligation which attaches to the Church to deal herself with her own anomalies and irregularities. At the same time there can be no doubt that in taking this line we owe much to, and our hands are greatly strengthened by, the Report of the Royal Commission.

NO ACT OF UNIFORMITY FOR INDIA.

But you have a second objection, and that is, that Acts of Uniformity have no force in India. No, but your oath of allegiance to the King and of Canonical Obedience to your Bishop have force in India; Canon Law has force in India; your Subscription to the 39 Articles has force in India; so, too, has your Declaration of Assent with regard to the Book of Common Prayer viz., 'that in public prayer and administration of the Sacraments you will use the form in the said book prescribed and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority.' Had these things no force in India the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, out here would be complete misnomer; there would be no such things; we should stand for a system of undiluted Congregationalism. But these things have force in India; you and I are bound by them—I by my Consecration vows, and you by your oaths to King and Bishop and by your solemn Declaration of Assent to Articles and Prayer-Book.

It is as your Bishop, then that I appeal to you to-day to co-operate with me in this grave matter. At least I beg of you, if you do not agree with what I have to say, and do not mean to accept my direction,—I beg of you not to adopt the miserable shift of justifying yourselves by the common casuistry of the disloyal—it has a convenient manner of disposing of the claims of Bishops: if the Bishop speaks as a 'Father in God,' using his personal influence and moral suasion to obtain compliance with the law, then his word is set at nought, on the pretext that he is not speaking 'ex cathedra'; if he speaks officially and uses his disciplinary powers, then he is said to be speaking not as a 'Father in God', but as a 'father-in-law'; he is abusing his position and exceeding his powers and prostituting his Office in order to force upon a devoted and unwilling Clergy his own particular views Rest assured that one of the first things a Bishop realizes most solemnly is that he has to administer the law of the Church and not his own views, and the first postulate which he lays upon his Clergy is that they should believe this and act upon it. "By virtue of my sacred Office, therefore, by virtue of the authority committed to me over you, by virtue of the respect we bear each other, you and I, by virtue of the common love we profess to Christ and his Church, I appeal to you to accept with all loyalty and without reserve the directions I have to give you.

In conformity with the letters of business Convocation will shortly consider the subject of rubrics and of ecclesiastical Courts; with the latter it is impossible for me to deal; with regard to the former we cannot tell what alterations, additions or alternatives may be carried; the whole subject is surrounded with difficulty and danger. This at least is certain, that no alterations will be made which are inconsistent with the essential character and principles of our Church as a Reformed Church.

I assume that our duty in the meantime is for every man to come into line, as far as it is possible to do so, with the plain directions of the Prayer-Book, and, where these are not plain, with the decisions of the Courts or of judgments given with the due regard to them. This is what I require of you to-day: I require it not of one side or section but of all: if there is to be a cutting down there must also be a dressing up. But it is imperative that certain truths should be borne in mind by everyone concerned. Perhaps there is no department of life in which, with all of us, self-will is so prone to run riot as in the religious life, for the simple cause that such excellent reasons can be given by way of excuse: that this is the case in these very matters which are troubling us is clear enough.

A long and deliberate course of disregard of certain rubrics is no justification of continued neglect, not even if it has had the sanction of a powerful Church party to which we think we must be loyal; Church comes before Party. It is not justification, either of a breach of the law or of neglect of perfectly clear, rubrics that a particular Congregation or class of Congregations would have it so; that is Congregationalism, and the result of unsound Church teaching; we must buckle to and put it right! It is no justification of disobedience that a man is such a very devoted and self-sacrificing worker; such a defence would not be tolerated for a single moment in the case of a soldier or a sailor or a man of business; no amount of devoted work would be held to excuse persistent breaches of the regulations, or a violation of the first principles of a particular House of Business. Again, it is no justification of the disregard of the distinctive forms of the Church of England to urge what is vaguely termed 'Catholic usage' or the rule of the Church. This in many cases may mean mere mediævalism, at all events we have no guarantee of what it really does mean. We have bound ourselves to the formularies and law and liturgy of a particular branch of the Church Catholic and until they are altered by proper authority, we have no right whatever to set up some other standard for ourselves, however plausible that standard may seem to be. Surely this is common honesty as well as common sense!

When we come to consider what is commonly alleged, viz, that the one party in the Church is responsible for neglect of the law and omissions in its observance, and the other party for breaches of the law and additions to its observance, I can only say that the distinction is entirely ficticious as far as this Diocese is concerned; both breaches and neglect of the law seem to be quite as common on one side as on the other; though I do not say that they are all of equally serious significance. To speak plainly, there is plenty of non-conformity throughout both sections, and what we have to unite in doing, without mutual recrimination; is to set this straight and every man to come loyally into line.

THIRD PART—ARTICLES OF ENQUIRY.

(Sections XIV and XV, Articles 107-174.)

Before entering into the details of my directions I wish to refer to the plea made in some cases, viz., that certain irregularities have been sanctioned by other Bishops. That may be so; I would, however, point out that since the time when such sanction was given the situation has become wholly changed. It is quite conceivable that the Bishops whose sanction is quoted —would themselves, under existing conditions, have withdrawn it. Be that as it may, it seems clearly my duty to direct that such sanction has no longer any force, and that henceforth no irregularity which I have not myself sanctioned can be considered permissible.

In the detailed directions which I now purpose to give I follow first the plain sense of the rubrics of the Prayer-Book about which there is no question (the Prayer-Book being, of course, the Prayer-Book to which we are pledged, the Prayer-Book of 1552, last under revision in 1662); and secondly where rubrics are disputed—I follow the decisions of the Court of Arches, the Lincoln Judgment and the Lambeth Pronouncement; the directions which come under none of these heads—I give on my own responsibility, as Bishop speaking ex-cathedra.

The directions themselves are of two kinds—commendatory, and inhabitory i.e., what I recommend and what I require or direct; the distinction will appear as we proceed.

And first as to ornaments:—Crosses, if not placed on the Holy Table, but on a separate rede-table, or elsewhere in a Church, are not illegal; strictly subject to the condition specified they are sanctioned. Crucifixes, as part of a sculptured design or architectural decoration, are not illegal and may remain; Crucifixes standing alone over Holy Table or pulpit are of more doubtful legality; on this ground as well as on the ground of their being an unnecessary cause of offence to many persons, I would recommend their removal and the substitution of a plain cross.

The 14 pictures known as the 'Stations of the Cross' and the devotional service in front of them are of quite modern origin introduced into the Roman Church as late as the 17th century. The pictures include 12 scriptural and 2 non-scriptural or traditional subjects; I require that these 2 traditional pictures, where they exist, be at once withdrawn: the others may remain, on the distinct understanding that the service known as the 'Stations of the Cross'—a service both unauthorised and illegal—shall not take place.

I draw your special attention to the regulations about Faculties which you will find on page 105 of this year's issue of the Diocesan Calendar; it is necessary that these be strictly adhered to, with this one exception, viz., that removal of the ornaments, which I have now either recommanded or required, shall be covered by such recommendation or requisition, and shall, if carried out forthwith, not be subject to the necessity of a 'faculty.'

SERVICES.

Services.—Some departures from the strict letter of the Prayer-book have become so universal and are obviously so entirely innocent of all controversial significance, that they are allowed to stand: for example, the introduction of hymns; the collection of an offertory and the pronouncing of the Benediction at the close of Morning and Evening Prayer; addresses by the Bishop in the Confirmation service; and in this connection I may mention here the 'glorias' before and after the gospel. To this same category belong such special services as appear in the Diocesan Calendar, also children's services, men's services, intercessions for Missions, Harvest Festivals, and prayers for Rogationtide.

I require in all Churches strict conformity with the rubrics as to daily Morning and Evening Prayer, at such times as you think well; the observance of directions as to Vigils and Fasts; the recitation of the Litany on Sunday; the use of the Athanasian Creed on the days specified and the observance of the Ember Seasons. I sanction on week days the shortened form of Morning and Evening Prayer, as authorised in the Diocesan Calendar, if for any sufficient reason you dum the shortened form desirable.

I recommend at least a monthly children's service on Sunday with public catechising; the administration of Holy Baptism "coram populo" according to the rubric; also what strictness you can reasonably bring to bear as to the rule about sponsors.

May I also here plead for a brighter service of Morning Prayer on Sundays than is sometimes the case? I know that the absence of music at that service has come about through a desire to reserve the resources of the choir for the Holy Communion. It is to be regretted that one service should be magnified at the expense of another; unless your choral elebration is a really good musical service, I doubt whether many of your congregation greatly value it; whereas in Morning Prayer you have Canticles and Psalms expressly meant for singing, and these with the addition of one or two well known hymns would make all the difference between a very cold unattractive service and a bright hearty one. I speak, partly at least, in the interests of children, who, I fear, are often repelled by Morning Prayer as it is rendered in some of our Churches.

The question of Holy Water and the ceremonial use of Incense I have carefully considered and I see no alternative but to forbid them. With regard to the latter, i.e, Holy Water, there is a distinct danger of its becoming a superstition—I mean the tendency to regard some peculiar sanctity as attaching to the mere physical application of the water; there is no direction in the Prayer-Book for 'stoups,' and no service appointed for the blessing of the water for such a purpose; clearly it was the result of deliberation that the Reformers did not authorise this custom. Moreover, it seems to me that the habitual use of Holy Water for other purposes must tend to obscure the very special significance of the water sanctified for the mystical washing away of sin in Holy Baptism.

I confess that to my mind the ceremonial use of incense is as a symbol of the ascension to heaven of the Church's prayers and offerings, a very innocent one. But here again there is a danger lest the material smoke of incense shall of itself be supposed to convey some odour of spiritual sanctity to the things and persons censed. But be this as it may both the Court of Arches and the Lambeth Pronouncement have ruled the practice to be illegal, and that must be our guide. I am quite aware of what can be urged in favour of its use in India; but until its use in India is sanctioned by proper authority there is nothing for it but to possess your souls in patience and wait. So that I have to require that the ceremonial use of incense, like that of Holy Water, be not practised in any Church or licensed building in this Diocese. Nor is Holy Water to be used at funerals. A request for it by friends of the deceased is no more a justification of this irregularity than it would be of any other.

The 'still' use of incense is permissible, i. e., incense burning in a censer on a stand, not carried, and in no way representing a part of public worship. In other words, it may be used for practical purposes—such, e.g. as purifying the air of any offensive smell.

I cannot sanction the public observance of any Fasts or Festivals other than those prescribed by the Church of England; the observance of the 'Black Letter Days," of 'All Souls,' of Corpus Christi,' and of that Assumption of the Blessed Virgin,' are wholly unauthorised and impermissible. The alleged analogy between the observance of 'Corpus Christi' and a service of 'Harvest Thanksgiving' is, to my mind, quite untenable. The very term 'Eucharist' which is used of the Holy Communion expresses the truth that every 'Celebration' is an emphatic and unmistakable service of thanksgiving for the Sacrament of God's love in the self-sacrifice of His dear Son. What more do we require? If you wish to emphasise the original institution of the Sacrament more directly, gather your Communicants together on Maundy Thursday and address them on the subject. The superstitions which are associated with 'Corpus Christi Day 'make its re-introduction to the last degree undesirable. At all events until it is re-introduced as a day to be observed in the Church of England, we are bound to disregard it.

The observance of 'All Souls Day' is not unnaturally desired especially by those who have lost those very near and dear to them. We can enter fully into their feelings. But the abuses which centred round the public remembrance of the departed were of such a nature as to bring the whole idea into reproach. It was of set purpose omitted from our services, except in such guarded expression as here and there appear in the Prayer-Book. Therefore I cannot sanction "Vespers of Dead" any more than I can sanction the observance of 'All Souls Day.'

The replies to my Articles of Enquiry assure me that there is no Church or Chapel where the Invocation of the Virgin Mary or of Saints is practised; there is, therefore, no need for me to give you any direction on this subject.

The last section of our charge relates to the office of Holy Communion; and here we come upon the great line of cleavage which divides at least two historic schools of thought in our Church. It is well to face this fairly and squarely; little can be gained, but much may be lost, by pretending that all mean the same thing, only calling it by different names. Of a truth nothing is more humiliating and pathetic in the history of Christ's Church than the fact that His Feast of Love has been over and over again and still is, the great disuniting ordinance of Christendom. We can only trust that in some mysterious way even this has its purpose of love in the providence of God.

Briefly, then, we are brought in this service face to face with two apparently conflicting ideas of hot Blessed Sacrament: for we need not seriously consider that view of it which is merely commemorative and altogether denies of Sacramental Presence of Christ.

Now, it is sometimes urged by those who desire to minimise the importance of the religious changes effected by the Reformation that, after all, it was mainly a political movement, and that its chief aim was to rid England of Papal jurisdiction. It is, of course, quite consistent with this view, that there are those in our Church who make no secret of the confession that the claims of the Pope to 'Infallibility' and to universal jurisdiction, constitute the great if not the only barrier between them and union with the Church of Rome. In fact they ignore or repudiate the religious changes of the Reformation and speak of them with hatred and contempt. It is only a few months since that Lord Halifax, speaking of the religious aspect of the Reformation, described it in language of some violence as a "catastrophe." And when Lord Halifax speaks on such a subject, we cannot regard his utterence as that of an individual Layman, for he is the President of the English Church Union, a powerful organisation within the Church, composed of a large number of Clergy as well as of Laymen, who undoubtedly hold the views of their President. I know personally from some of my friends who are members of the E. C. U. that all do not hold such extreme views, and that those who do not, are greatly embarrassed in their iconscience as to what they ought to do in the present crisis. The ties of party are strong, no doubt, but the claims of truth and religious conviction are surely stronger, epecially at time when those claims are most seriously-menaced.

The fact, however, on which I lay emphasis is the fact of a section of the Church of England as at present constituted, openly repudiating the principles of the Reformation. That those principles can be so repudiated in the light of history, and especially of the history of the Prayer-Book is, of course, impossible; but that conscientious and good men, who have solemnly subscribed to the 39 Articles and given their assent to the Book of Common Prayer, should adopt such a position is to many of us quite inexplicable. But the fact remains, and no reasonable objection can be taken to the assertion, that that fact is at the root of our present difficulties. Those difficulties are focussed in the particular service we are considering, and no one who has even a superficial knowledge of the changes which that part of the Prayer-Book underwent at the time of the Reformation, and compares them with the unauthorised changes in the conduct of the Communion service which have grown more and more common in recent years, can doubt that a very serious attempt is being made to re-introduce into our Church those very abuses which the Reformers rejected.

(To be continued.)

THE CONFERENCE.

The Diocesan Conference was opened at 3 p.m to-day, in the Masonic Hall Bombay, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. In opening the proceedings His Lordship thanked Canon Rivington for the helpful sermon preached in the Cathedral at the Corporate Holy Communion in the morning. He said that the right note had been struck "Catholicity in Sympathy"—"The care of all the Churches." His Lordship expressed himself glad to see that women's work was to form an important subject for consideration later in the week. After a few further remarks upon the constitution of the Conference he called upon the Revd. W. Arthur Dickins to begin by reading a paper on

"SOCIAL AND FAMILY LIFE IN INDIA."

The Reverend W. A. Dickins prefaced his subject by laying down as a fundamental test of the purity of social and family life a universal principle. Was its ethical character Christian? And with regard to Indian social and family life he found that there was a great lack of reverence for the things that should be considered sacred. This lack of reverence he declared to be on the increase. He proceeded to detail some of the sins of social India. Sunday, he said, was become more and more secularised. And in dwelling upon the disregard of the Sabbath he reminded the Conference of the words of Mr. Gladstone: "When the English people forget Sunday may God help England." The speaker then turned to what he conceived to be the paramount vices of European ladies.

The Bridge-table, the modern cheap novel, and small-talk scandal were each mentioned. He bewailed the amount of time women spent in gratifying their own pleasures, and appealed for some definite work to be undertaken for the good of others. In very emphatic terms the speaker condemned the prevalent habit of gambling by both sexes, and then turned to conclude his address with an unmeasured condemnation of what he called "Kala Juggers." He described them as "scandalous evil inventions which do untold harm." He said that at home such evil things did not exist as the regulated dances, whereas in India no dance "went well" without them. He thought the freedom of life given to young girls just out from home was positively sad and showed a great lack of that protecting love which was due to them from their parents.

The paper was followed by some very simple, but manifestly sincere, remarks made by Colonel Cahusac. He confined his attention to the "family life" in India. He gave the Conference a clear idea of what family life was; how far it should extend; the measure of its failing short of the ideal; and the remedy for its failure. He dwelt upon the confidence between husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister. He thought that though separations were necessary, and Hill Stations and England often split up the family and made his ideal difficult to obtain, yet the remedy lay in a determined effort on the part of both parents to keep children continually in touch with them by a correspondence that should regularly display the hopes, wishes, and characters children have learned to associate with the hours of companionship once enjoyed in the sanctuary of a pure home.

LAY READERS.

Canon Beck next addressed the Conference on the need of Lay Readers. Coming from Ahmedabad, of which district he is Rural Dean, and to which station there are five outstations, he asked what effect the necessitated absence of the Chaplain had upon the members of his congregation. He said the seriously minded complained that this absence was a break in their spiritual life: a second class of people he called "trained excusers" were delighted to be rid of him and always on his return, when he asked why they so seldom found their way to Church, remarked that his continued absence made it impossible for them to know when there was service and when not. These facts brought out the need of some lay help to give continuity to Sunday services and destroy the force of the excuses of the those who were so ready to make them. Mr. Campbell I.C.S., who is himself an enthusiastic lay helper, spoke at length as the same subject and in a very clever, but somewhat epigrammatic, paper emphasised the great possibility of real Ministerial help being given by the laity. The Conference then adjourned, and will meet to-day at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THE pronunciation of President Roosevelt's name is a puzzle even to the learned, since nobody knows exactly how far it has been Anglicised. Even Americans differ on the point. According to a New York correspondent of "Notes and Queries," it is pronounced in three syllables—"Rose-he-velt." But another correspondent, a Philadelphian, declares that the popular pronunciation is "Rose-velt," in two syllables; and adds, on the authority of the editor of one of the principal Philadelphia papers, that "in higher circles it is better rendered as 'Roos-eh-velt,' which approximates closely to its sound in present-day Dutch—*i.e.*, 'Roosafelt.'" Mr. Dooley, we all know, pronounces it "Rosenfelt." The name of the Dutch family, from whom the President is descended, the Philadelphia writer adds, was Rosevelt, or rather Van Rosevelt, and was so borne by Mijnheer Claes Martenzoon van Rosevelt, who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam, which is now New York, about 1650. Another eminent man of the stock was Nicholas J. Roosevelt, the engineer who invented the steamboat paddle-wheel, and partner of the celebrated Robert Fulton.

THE LATE LADY HASTINGS.

PASSING OF A GREAT ANGLO-INDIAN NAME.

Her Ladyship's Elopement with the "Plunger Marquess."

REAL ROMANCE OF THE TURF.

By ARLEY.

With the death of the Marchioness of Hastings (recorded by *Reuter* in these columns yesterday morning) there passes from view an Anglo-Indian title than which none has been more splendidly won on the battlefield or in the legislature of Hindustan. Lady Hastings had survived her husband, the fourth Marquess, for nearly forty years, and though for over three decades she had been the wife of Sir George Chetwynd, a well-known sporting baronet, she continued to be known by the higher dignity, and now that she has passed away, the title so worthily won by the famous Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India of nearly a century ago follows a long list of Anglo-Indian titles into oblivion. It may, however, be pointed out that there is no likelihood of the title of Hastings becoming unknown to the Peerage, for there is still a Lord Hastings, of a very ancient title, and as game a turfite as was the first husband of the late Marchioness; while Lord Huntingdon's little five-year-old son, Viscount Hastings, may someday revive the glories of this ancient name.

But the Anglo-Indian family—which, by the way had no relation to Warren Hastings—who have for a century borne names worthily won in peace and war in India, are gone as completely as if they never existed. Their chivalry and good nature was their undoing, and the first Marquess, who started life as a plain country gentleman of the county Down, and ended it as Earl of Moira and Marquess of Hastings, was so benevolent to the people of India that on his return to England his own fortune and all he had acquired in this country had so far vanished that he had to accept an appointment in his old age as Governor of Malta to keep him from actual penury. How his descendant, the fourth Marquess, finally dissipated the last penny the family possessed is one of the most interesting stories of the Turf—a Romance of Real Life in fact—and is told below.

But if the death of Lady Hastings serves to recall stirring memories of the dead, it also recalls the romance of the living, for in her day Lady Hastings was the heroine of one of the greatest Turf romances of the last century—that dramatic episode known as Hermit's Derby—the Derby that was run in a snowstorm. It is a story of two men, a lady, and a horse.

The story begins in July, 1864, when Lady Flora Paget, daughter of the Marquess of Anglesey, who was betrothed to Mr. Henry Chaplin, then the "Squire of Blankney," suddenly eloped with the young Marquess of Hastings. That nobleman had commenced his career on the Turf four years earlier with estates and fortune worth about £400,000, which he speedily began to scatter. The elopement made a nine days' wonder and then was forgotten. Mr. Chaplin said nothing, but his turn was to come.

Less than a year later, at the Middle Park sale, Hermit came up, and Mr. Tattersall begged the Marquess of Hastings to buy him. But the late Captain Machell, who had just joined the stable of Mr. Henry Chaplin, was there, and outbid the Marquess, buying Hermit for 1,000 guineas. That was the first stroke.

When Hermit went into winter quarters in 1866 he was a hot favourite for the Derby. Mr. Chaplin and Captain Machell believed in him; Sir J. D. Astley was one of those who did not. Then the word went round that there was something wrong. Hermit was not entered for the Two Thousand, and when it leaked out that he had broken a blood-vessel at exercise, the odds went to 100 to 1. Mr. Chaplin did not scratch Hermit, but he relinquished his jockey Custance to Mr. Pryor, who wanted him to ride The Rake. Mr. Chaplin took his chance with a lad named Daley. He knew what, as Mr. Hodgman tells us in his reminiscences, only the very few knew, that Hermit had been galloped at Epsom and was thoroughly sound.

On the day of the 1867 Derby there was a snowstorm, and Sir John Astley says Hermit in the paddock had a dejected look about him, as though he were more likely to die on the course than to win the race. "In all my days," he writes, "I have never been so astonished—thunderstruck is the proper word—as when I saw Hermit win by a neck."

Custance, in his "Riding Recollections," says: "Hermit used to pull a bit, and got the best of the boy on him as they came round Tattenham Corner. In fact, the horse fairly ran away, and the ground being as hard as iron he bounded over it like a cricket ball. In the race I found that my horse, The Rake, was dead beat as we came round Tattenham Corner. At that point I saw Hermit pulling Daley out of the saddle, and I thought to myself, "What would I not give to change mounts?"

This victory had tremendous effects. Mr. Chaplin won £100,000, and Sir John Astley tells us that his pleasure was so marred by the thought that he (Sir John) had lost £8,000 by laying against Hermit that Mr. Chaplin offered to settle his losses for him. There was "no swagger" about the young squire's offer, and Sir John gladly accepted it, of course repaying him after.

Far otherwise was it with the Marquess of Hastings. He was ruined by the horse of the man whose sweetheart he had won. The Marquess laid against Hermit recklessly, and declined to hedge, though it is said that Captain Machell himself urged him to do so telling him the colt would win. The result was that the Marquess lost £120,000 and his ruin was certain. The defeat of Lady Elizabeth at the next Derby robbed him of his last hope, and he died in November, 1868, at the age of twenty-six, a prematurely broken man. His widow, the late Marchioness of Hastings, subsequently became Lady Chetwynd, wife of Sir George Chetwynd, and mother of the young Marchioness of Anglesey whose husband died a year or two ago after spending hundreds of thousands of pounds on diamond pins, champagne, suppers, and actresses. Of all the crowd of famous Turfites whom Hermit's victory forced into the limelight, Mr. Chaplin, the wronged lover, alone remains. But his revenge was great, for he made a fortune, became a Cabinet Minister, married a Duke's daughter, and is to-day the most intimate Turfite friend and confidante of the King.

MATRICULATION BRIBERY CASE IN MADRAS.

Case Against Lutchman Reddy Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 6.

The case against Lutchman Reddy, on a charge of having instigated and aided Gopala Krishna and Lutchmia, two students, recently convicted, for attempting to bribe Mr. Plumbe, Superintendent of the S. P. C. K. Press, to give them the question papers of the Matriculation Examination for 1906, came on for hearing to-day in the Georgetown Police Court, before Mr. C. Jahan. Mr. John Adam, Crown Prosecutor, instructed by Chief Inspector Bavanandam Pillay, applied for an adjournment as the revision petitions pending in the High Court would probably be disposed of in a fortnight. The case was accordingly adjourned to the 1st proximo.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Report to be Issued in April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

Sir Lewis Tupper and the members of the Telegraph Committee will arrive in Calcutta early in March and write their report. The report will be presented during the first week in April.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS.

The Amateur Championship.

The first of the games in the heats for the European Amateur Billiard Championship which was organised a year ago was played in Pyrke's on Tuesday night between Messrs. Carnall and Avery. A very handsome Challenge Cup as well as a medal awaits the ultimate winner and a gold medal for the runner up. Mr. Pyrke won the Cup last year and will meet the winner of the eliminating rounds. The games are 500 up, and the one on Tuesday cannot be said to have been a good one to watch. Carefulness and nervousness were evident throughout. The two being, and knowing themselves to be, very evenly matched they continually played for safety, thus minimising their chances of making breaks and causing the game to last close on two hours.

Avery throughout held the upper hand, playing a very neat game, and took the lead at the onset with a well compiled 31. As he was approaching his third hundred, however, Carnall began to show more of his true form and reduced the gap, but his opponent here showed remarkable cleverness in getting out of tight corners, once playing what seemed an impossibly fine in off from his opponent's ball to the middle pocket after a safety miss. He put up a very pretty 28 and had the balls well together when he miscued at an easy in off but followed up with a 22, all at the top of the table. With the score 409—358 he ran clean away and reached 500 to his opponent's 401.

The table stands:—

Mr. Avery	beat	Mr. Carnal.
Mr. Bird	vs.	Mr. Beattie.
Mr. Louth	vs.	Mr. Muir.
Mr. Murray	vs.	Mr. Edmonds.
Mr. Hargreaves	vs.	Mr. Gray.
Mr. Binning	vs.	Mr. Meyer.

Messrs. P. Fischer and Sawle, byes.

BOMBAY RACES 1907.

1ST DAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 13.

THE EXETER PLATE HANDICAP.

Distance 7 furlongs:—

Illius	9-13	Lord Barrymore	8 2	Presbyterean	7-8
Fermoy	9-10	Chassepot	7-13	Saloon	7-8
Paddy's Darling	9-4	Thomond	7-13	Admiral Crichton	7-8
Sacristan II	8-13	Ferndown	7-12	Lady Metal	7-3
Amyas	8 9	Royalist	7-11	Gambara	7-3
Killeevan	8-6	Apology	7-10	Contest	6-13
Primerole	8 5	Dulcimer	7-10	Balagrove	6-11
Prince Lyon	8-3	Manlock	7	Trenaz	6-3

Two Tap weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.
Final for 4th Rs. 30 due if not struck out before 7 p.m. on Saturday, 9th February 1907.

INDIAN RACING FIXTURES.

Madras Winter Races	February 12, 14 and 16
Madras Spring Races	March 11, 13 and 14
Bombay Extra Meetings	February 2 and 6.
Lucknow Spring Meeting,	February 5, 4 and 6.
Calcutta Fifth Extra Mtg.	February 9.
Bombay Races	February 13, 16. 18, 20 and 23.
Gorakhpur Races	February 14 and 15.
Calcutta Sixth Extra Mtg.	February 16.
Calcutta 7th Extra Mtg.	February 23.
Bombay Extra Meetings	March 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30
Meerut Spring Races	March 2, 5 and 7
Joshak Races	March 6 and 8.
Umballa Spring Meeting	March 13, 14 and 16.
Peshawar Spring Races,	March 21, 26 and 28.
Jubbulpore Spring Races,	March 26, 28 and 30.
Rangoon Spring Races	February 9, 12, and 14,
Native Cavalry Races, Umballa	February 18.
Bangalore Sky Races	February 19 and 21.
Bareily Spring Races	February 26 and 27.
Secunderabad Races	February 26 and 28 and March 2
Kaithalwar Races	March 4 and 6
Lahore Spring Races	March 28 and 30

POLO TOURNAMENTS, 1907.

Lucknow Tournament begins Lucknow, February 1st. Native Cavalry begins at Umballa February 11. Infantry begins Meerut, February 18th.

Begum of Bhopal's Cup, begins Jubbulpore, February 25th.

Inter-Regimental, at Meerut, in second week of March.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

Feather Weights.—Private Blake of the 1st Middlesex Regiment, 8st. 13lbs., beat Lance Corporal MacLaverty of the 1st Lincolns, 9st., on points.

Light Weights.—Lance Corporal Oates of the 1st Queen's, 10st., beat Private Church of the Royal Sussex 10st., holder on points.

Middle Weights.—Lance Corporal Atkinson of the 1st Glosters, 11st. 3lbs., knocked out Private Read of the 1st Northamptons, 10st. 11lbs., in the first round

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 6.

The weather this morning is atrociously variable and heavy clouds are hanging about which have made shooting at the Rifle Meeting a great deal worse than it has ever been. But dispite bad weather conditions Driver Davis of the 73rd Carnatics managed to put a possible at 700 yards in the Native Championship series. This is the only possible scored up till now. To-day's scores are as bellow:—

Match 6, British Championship Series—700 yards.

Color Sergt. Haslam of the East Lancs. 31 pts. Rs. 25.

Bandmaster Landrock of the Connaught 31 pts. Rs. 15.

Sergt. Burrard of the Worcesters 30 pts. Rs. 10.

Lieut. Smythe of the Connaughts 29 pts. Rs. 5.

Captain Harbord of the 29th Lancers 29 pts. Rs. 5.

Major Baker of the 73rd Carnatics 28 pts. Rs. 5.

Col.-Sergt Smith of the Connaughts 28 pts. Rs. 5.

Pte Underdown of the Royal Scots 27 pts. Rs. 5.

Sergt. Pyder of the Connaughts 27 pts. Rs. 5.

Sergt. Smith of the Leicesters 27 pts. Rs. 5.

Corpl. Goodman of the Connaughts 26 pts. Rs. 5.

Sergt. Toone of the Leicesters 26 pts. Rs. 2.

Captain Lowell of the 29th Lancers 26 pts; Sergt. Corbutt of the Leicester 26 pts; Quartermaster Sergt. Bruen of the Connaughts 26 pts; Corpl. Powell of the Scots 26 pts. Receive Rs. 2 each.

Four 25's were counted out.

Match 1. Volunteer Championship—700 yards.

Sergt.-Major Grindley of the S. M. Railway Vols. 30 pts. Rs. 10.

Corpl. Neemuchwala of the P. V. R. 29 pts. Rs. 6.

Corpl. Sweeny of the B. B. Vol. 28 pts. Rs. 4.

One 28 was counted out.

Match 32, for Native Championship Series—600 yards.

Jem Shaik Kader of the 121st Pioneers 33 pts. Rs. 25.

Lall Shaik Fakir Mahommed ditto pts. Rs. 15.

Sepper Ramnak Singh of the 3rd S. and M. 31 pts. Rs. 10.

Naik Guraswaim of the 80th Carnatics 31 pts. Rs. 6.

Lance Naik Rangeraa Bhogle of the 3rd S and M 31 pts. Rs. 5.

Naik Khan Mahommed Khan ditto 31 pts. Rs. 5.

Sowar Gholam Mahomed Khan of the 29th Lancers 31 pts. Rs. 5.

Hawnarayen Jadeo of the 114th Mahrattas 31

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW WINDOW DRAPERIES.

The cosy window-seat is always an important part of a home, from the humble cottage to the most pretentious mansion. The draping of these windows can always be done successfully by the woman of ordinary intelligence, and in these days of manual dexterity it is an easy matter to undertake the trifling amount of joinery required. During the cold weather tapestries in warm, rich colours—reds, yellows, golden browns, and warm tints of green—are being much used. Simple draperies that hang in soft folds are generally preferred to those of the more elaborate draped style. Silk and wool tapestries, brocade, or velvet are usually selected for draperies for drawing-rooms and dining-rooms, and there are a great many inexpensive fabrics for the bed-rooms to be had in delightful new colourings such as cotton prints, figured chints or cretonnes, linen taffetas, and other art fabrics. These are used both for the doors and windows—the latter requiring two sets of curtains—lace or net Madras being used against the window-pane, with the heavier drapery coming over the top and forming side curtains. A valance is often used across the top of a window, and gives a pretty effect. Draped curtains of heavy ecru net, finished on the edge with lace braid and looped back with ecru cotton cords and tassels, give a pretty effect The valance might be finished by a ruffle of the net, edged with braid, this ruffle being set on in festoon effect under motives of heavy lace, which form deep scallops. Thin panel curtains of lace hang next to the window panes. Green silk draperies with ball fringe over white net curtains were the draperies of another pretty room, and a dining-room had window draperies in dark crimson velour, with a design in several colours, appliqued in the centre of the valance, which was stiffened and edged with fringe. These curtains are usually hung on brass odds, and should always agree in colour and design with the immediate surroundings. Doorway draperies hung in two straight lengths, wide enough to form graceful folds, even when pulled together across the door and hung by rings on a brass or wooden pole, give the most desirable effect, and may be as handsome as desired, according to the material used. Ecclesiastical furnishings are enjoying considerable vogue at present Chasubles, copes, and stoles of rare brocades and embroideries are popular for overmantels, table scarfs, and draperies, but now the bishop's chair, the choir stall, and even the pew of old Italian oak, beautifully carved have also been called into requisition for hall furniture. The effect of the dark wood is particularly attractive in a stonefinished corridor, with stained glass windows to carry out the church effect.

MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR ON DRESS.

Writing in the "Independent" on her recent experiences in American shops, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, wife of the celebrated Irish statesman and author, declares that the best-dressed woman in the world are in the morning American, in the afternoon, Parisian, and in the evening, some English women—those who study old pictures and rare and have ideas of their own. Children she finds to be much better clothed in America than in either France or England, where cloths for children are too ornate and trimmed with too much cheap lace and embroidery. Mrs. O'Conner goes into ecstasies over American shoes and American stockings, together with the ready-made suit and shirt waist and machine-made underwear, and she also says that New York millinery is much superior to that of London. She admires American house-furnishings too, and concludes with a positive rhapsody about those "beautiful, commodious, glittering white, easily cleaned, luxurious bath-rooms," the like of which she has been unable to find in England or abroad.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to morrow from Aden, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Major A M Mrs and infant	Neely, Miss B M J
Bruce, Mr L	Pettitt, Mr G H
Cayden, Miss A	Scow, Mr Vees
Dyson, Mr	Shrager, Mr J
Mayberry, Dr R and Mrs	Vivian, Mr J G
Neely, Mr P R	Wellman, Major

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Joshi, Mrs R and 3 children.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anson, Lt G F W	Goodwin, Mr H and Miss
Abercrombie, Maj A and Mrs	Johnston, Mr J L
Bracherns, Miss	Jones, Lt-Col F W C
Childers, Misses	Kitson, Brig Genl
Champness, Mr G E	Lambert, Mr F G
Close, Mr W H and Mrs	Landon, Mr C
Cunningham, Col and Mrs	Lowman, Mr F J
Crossley, Rt Hon Sir S	Nennson, Mr
Crawford, Miss A H	Pinto-, Major
Collins, Mr F D	Robinson, Mr J
Cazell, Dr H	Stewart, Mr A P
Dick, Mr R D G	Scott, Mr W F
Gendon, Mr G F C	Shrager, Mr C
Guy, Capt W J	Tetlam, Mr P

FROM BRINDISI.

Ashby, Mr G	Ainsworth, Mr J L

FROM PORT SAID.

Dixon, Mrs	Rumsey, Miss J
Kissell, Mr W T	Rumsey, Miss M
Lathorpe, Mr G	

FOR MADRAS.

Blake, Mrs A

FOR CALCUTTA.

McHardy, Mr C McL — Ford, Mr G W

FOR KARACHI.

Baugh, Maj W W — Roster, Mr and Mrs
Best, Mr J D

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 7.

150 DRILLS.

No 1 Company—Saturday the 9th instant.
6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort, parade at Church Gate Station at 4 p.m.
Train leaves for Grant Road at 4-15 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 3 Company—Saturday the 9th instant.
6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, February 7.

555 Inspection—Parade—It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place in Camp on Saturday next, the 9th instant.
Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.
(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by Regulation to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.
Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.
(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Coy to attend this parade.
Train—The Railway authorities are providing accommodation by the Train leaving Colaba at 3 p.m.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, February 7.

1 The Squadron will Parade at Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. Punctually on Tuesday the 12th instant.
Dress—Drill order. Khaki Sword and Cashine.
The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday afternoon next the 9th Instant from 3 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deathsfrom all cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Bad Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	11	11	123
Total plague deaths to date	184,490		
Same date last year	21	15	136

A LEARNED judge was recently called upon to decide when a premium is not a premium. Apparently the answer is "when it is paid." The Court came to the conclusion that premiums are "the periodical sums required to be paid in respect of policies issued by the company in order to maintain such policies against the company." Yet there are people who ask if the whole of the expenditure upon the courts is justified by results!

BY THE WAY.

"A VERY SMALL EARTHQUAKE."

"As an earthquake," Professor Milne is reported to have said, referring to the Kingston disaster, "it is a very small one." This scientific opinion sounds strange when one thinks of the great destruction of life and property reported, and may lead one to undervalue the capabilities of the seismograph; but loss of life and property is clearly no test as to the actual magnitude of an earthquake shock. This lamentable as it is, depends on the position of the focus of the disturbance with regard to centres of human habitation. Beyond a brief record of their occurrence, newspapers were silent concerning two earthquakes which happened in remote parts af Central Asia in July 1905; and yet these were quite gigantic outbursts, eclipsing, as was pointed out at last year's meeting of the British Association, any seismic disturbance of recent years.

AN EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL CAUSE.

It is not a little remarkable that on the day of the earthquake at Jamaica the moon was new, and a total solar eclipse was the result of its conjunction with the sun. In this position the direct "pull" of the moon on the earth is reinforced by that of the sun; and it has often of late been suggested that this combination may be sufficient to disturb parts of the earth so susceptible to disturbance as the earthquake zone. Many minor tremblings have been recorded at such times but the leading case is strangely similar to that of Jamaica. On May 8, 1902, St. Pierre was wiped out by the Mont Pelee eruption; and on that day not only was the moon new, but an eclipse of the sun—in this case, however, not total—also took place. On both occasions, too, our satellite was at its nearest approach to the earth.

A JAMAICAN LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

It is not generally known perhaps (writes a correspondent) that London's Guildhall contains, amongst its few monuments, one to a son of Jamaica. This was that William Beckford who as Lord Mayor of London earned the gratitude of London's Liberal citizens by his fearless attitude towards King George III. when he presented to his Majesty a remonstrance against abuses. This William Beckford was the father of the author of "Vathek"—that book so often referred to and so little known! Inheriting great wealth from his father, he bequeathed to his literary son a million of money and £100,000 a year. The son squandered his magnificent heritage on the mansion of Fonthill and its collections and never visited the island from which his great wealth had been derived.

YORK CATHEDRAL "FIVE SISTERS."

The famous "Five Sisters" window in York Cathedral is being restored; it is to be hoped the window will not suffer by the reported insecure condition of the east end. Besides the "Five Sisters," there is also in the Minister the "Coventry Window," in the east. In the Middle Ages the Midland city was famous throughout Europe for its stained glass, much of which is still to be found in the North of France and Belgium. The Coventry window at York was begun in 1405 by John Thornton, of Coventry, glazier, who had four shillings a week for three years for executing this great work.

BOTTLED WATER OF THE JORDAN.

It is announced that Captain Clifford Nadaud, of Covington, Kentucky, has formed a company for the supply of water from the Jordan. The headquarters of the International River Jordan Water Company are at Constantinople, and there is an agency at Jerusalem. The water from the sacred stream will, we learn from the "British Medical Journal," be sent to the United States in barrels, each containing 600 kilos. Twenty employees collect and filter the water and fill the barrels after careful disinfection. The water is bottled in America, and distributed about the world. The Ottoman Government is said to have granted the company a concession which gives it exclusive commercial rights in the water.

GOLF-BALL FIGURES.

Mr. Henry Leach gives, in "Fry's Magazine" some surprising statistics relating to a year's golf the United Kingdom. It has been reckoned that at the height of the summer golfing season, when the players are busy everywhere not less than 500,000 balls are used up every week. It was semi-officially stated in June that one firm of makers, and that not by any means the biggest, was working night and day, and turning out 100,000 balls a week. Decidedly the half million is well within the mark. Taking the whole year round, if you say one ball per golfer per week, that is surely a very modest reckoning. At that rate we have a grand total of 15,000,000 balls used up every year by the British golfers on British links.

A LONG LINE.

Now, what can be done with these 15,000,000, balls! Bring out the 80,000 caddies that there are in the country, and set them to work teeing the balls up right against and touching each other in a line, beginning with the first at Charing Cross, or, to be more appropriate, on the Mid-Surrey course at Richmond. Then proceed northwards. There will still be a few balls left in the pockets of the caddies when they have continued that long line of one year's balls right away through Rugby, Stafford, Carlisle, and over the border range to Edinburgh, and on to the Braid Hills course. We can join the premier courses of two capitals with the balls of one year, for the line we make is 405 miles long, and at 11s. or 12s. a foot it would be considerably more expensive than the ordinary permanent way.

PEERS WHO OWN COUNTIES.

Startling as was Lord Ridley's statement at the recent dinner of the Newcastle Farmers' Club that "nearly one-third of the land is owned by the House of Lords in one way or another," it is probably very near the truth. Among our Dukes alone it would be easy to name half a dozen whose acres would make more than seven English counties. The Duke of Sutherland is lord of lands whose area is more than seven and a half times that of Middlesex. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon owns as many square miles of land as would make the counties of Middlesex and Rutland. His Grace of Devonshir's acres would make a compact estate twenty-nine miles wide and ten miles long. The Duke of Portland is 3,000 acres poorer, but still owns more than the equivalent of Middlesex. His Grace of Fife is credited with 249,900 acres, or more than are in Kincardine; and the Duke of Bedford owns much more land than would make Linlithgow.

MEDIÆVALISM IN AMERICA.

There has recently passed away, in Pennsylvania, one of the few modern penmen who were skilled in the use of the ornamental letters of mediæval manuscripts. The Pennsylvania Germans, many of them belonging to families which emigrated from the Rhineland two centuries ago, have continued until lately the early custom of employing professional writers to prepare elaborate baptismal and confirmation certificates, family records, and other documents, mostly adorned with large and intricate initial letters of many colours. The penman now deceased, August Bauman by name, was the last of the profession. He visited at least once a year every parish of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in his district, travelling on foot and carrying his simple apparatus with him. He has died at the age of seventy.

R. L. S.'S SAMOA RESIDENCE.

Stevensonians must have received a shock on reading Thursday's telegram announcing that the German Governor of Samoa, Dr. Solf, had acquired authority from Berlin to purchase "Vailima" for use as a Government House, or centre of administration. During Robert Louis Stevenson's years of residence in "Vailima," Great Britain was regarded as the paramount Power in Samoa, but Germany also had created important commercial interests in the group and the United States were not unconcerned. As a result of the late Lord Salisbury's final international deal, Great Britain has retired from the group, and the islands are now divided between Germany and the United States, the former possessing the lion's share.

A GROWING CITY.

Probably the town of most abnormal growth in England to-day is coventry. At the last census taken by the State the city had a population of 69,000: when the Corporation took a census of its own last summer there were found to be 83,900 people. The medical officer of health, in a report just made, estimates the number of dwellers now at 87,000. Great difficulty is found to get houses, and the shopkeeping area is gradually extending from the centre of the city. It is easy to see that if local trades continue good so long—and most of them are now of a stable character—Coventry's population will, at the next census, be little short of 100,000.

THE INSCRIPTION AT THE OLD BAILEY.

It is generally agreed, according to the "Law Journal" that the inscription above the main entrance of the new Central Criminal Court, "Defend the children of the poor and punish the wrongdoer," is singularly wanting in appropriateness. A correspondent of our contemporary suggests that a more fitting inscription would be: "It is good for me that I have been in trouble, that I may learn thy statutes" (Psalm cxix. 71).

AMERICA'S LADY BURDETT-COUTTS

Miss Anna Gould, according to the "Reader," is in a sense becoming the Baroness Burdett-Coutts of America for she devotes the greater part of her immense income to philanthropy, and during the Spanish-American war it was largely owing to her personal efforts, as well as to the wise spending on her part of a huge sum of money, that the American Women's War Relief Association was founded. Miss Gould's hobby like that of so many women who are single as well as wealthy, is gardening but all the produce of her estate not needed for actual home consumption is distributed among New York charitable institutions.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING'S COUSIN.

Count Mensdorff, who was stage-manager at the Chatsworth theatricals, is not only Austrian Ambassador, but actually King Edward's second cousin, and so also closely related to the Royal families of Russia, Portugal, and Belgium. This year he has contented himself with management, but he has in past years trod the Chatsworth "boards" quite as a "star" performer, and he is in great request at other notable country-house theatricals. A most agreeable, cultivated man, he has long occupied a special position in the very best English Society, and he has naturally become much attached to this country. Nevertheless, he has worked hard at his profession, and at the St. James's Club, that haunt of diplomatists, he is immensely popular. He is also a prominent member of the exclusive Marlborough Club, which consists entirely of the King's friends and he may sometimes be seen at the Travellers'. Of the "sport of kings" he is an ardent votary, and he belongs not only to the Turf Club in London, but also to the Vienna Jockey Club and the Paris Circle de l'Union. Count Mensdorff must be a dazzling sight if he ever puts on all his orders at once! He would in that case be resplendent in the dark blue riband, edged with red and white of the Victorian Order; the red with yellow stripes of the Russian Order of St. Anne; the red with white stripes of the Austrian Order of Leopold; the dark red with green stripes of the Saxe-Ernestine Order; the blue watered silk of the Ancient Order of Constantine—to mention only a few—and each with glorious jewelled stars and badges.

THE KING COMPLIMENTS HIS HOSTS.

Before leaving Chatsworth the King conferred the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on the Duke of Devonshire. His Majesty considers that this Order whish is the only one to the bestowal of which he need not consult his Ministers, affords an acceptable means of paying pleasant compliments to his friends and to those who serve him. It has been bestowed, particularly the lower grades, with great liberality; indeed, there is a wicked story that a bluff naval officer was once explaining to the King that a certain person was "no good," when His Majesty expostulated: "Oh, surely he's not so bad as that; I have given him the M. V. O.' "Serve him jolly well right, sir!" returned the too candid friend. To the lord of Chatsworth, who has long been a Knight of the Garter, and has twice refused the Premiership, the G. C. V. O. is certainly no more than a compliment—a sign that his efforts to entertain his Sovereign are appreciated. It is an enviable privilege of monarchs to possess this graceful means of recognising hospitalities; and it is interesting to note hew King Edward has availed himself of it. The Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Portland, Lord Londenderry, Lord Derby, Lord Burton, Lord Savile, and Lord Burnham—the presence of these nobles in the Victorian Order commemorates the successive visits paid by th Sovereign to Goodwood, Welbeck, Wynyard, Knowsley Rangemore, Rufford, and Hall Barn.

THE KING'S CHAIN.

If His Majesty has been profuse in bestowing the lower grades of the Victorian Order, he has been correspondingly sparing in the bestowal of the highest rank of all, which is higher even than the Grand Cross—namely, the royal Victorian Chain. This grade, which was added to the Order by the King at the time of the Coronation has only been received by a few royal personages, chiefly reigning monarchs, such as the Tsar, the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the German Emperor, and by the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Fife, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

THE OLD MISTRESS.

The Duchess of Buccleuch, after twenty-two years as Mistress of the Robes, is about to resign that honourable office. She was appointed, when the honour ceased to be a political one, at the earnest desire of Queen Victoria. It is a remarkable coincidence that forty-four years before her appointment her mother, the Duchess of Abercorn, was offered the same post. Making her apologies to her faithful friend, the Queen, she begged to be excused from the honour on account of her young family. Queen Victoria, whose instincts were always maternal, at once recognised the validity of the excuse, and released the Duchess, little thinking, at the time, that the office would be held by two of the "young family," who afterwards became Duchess of Buccleuch and Marchioness of Lansdowne. The latter lady has been selected as her sister's successor.

AND THE NEW.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne is one of the most commanding figures in Society. To have the entree of Lansdowne House, in Berkeley Square, is to have the freedom of the most exclusive circles; to enjoy the friendship of its mistress, is to rejoice in a rare and valued privilege. Her marriage to Lord Lansdowne took place in Westminster Abbey just over thirty-seven years ago, the wedding of her sister to the late Duke of Malborough (then Marquess of Blandford) being celebrated on the same day. Lord Lansdowne took his beautiful bride to Bowood Park Wiltshire—these were the days of English-spent honeymoons—and the story goes that when the vivacious young bride stepped into the hall she snatched up a number of hats and umbrellas and promptly decorated the marble statues with which the apartment was surrounded.

THE JOY OF LIFE.

That power of thoroughly appreciating the joy of life has always remained one of the Marchioness's most noticeable characteristics. She has two sons—Lord Kerry and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice both holding commissions in the Army—and two daughters—Lady Waterford and Lady Evelyn Cavendish a future Duchess of Devonshire. The Marchioness has done much travelling, for Lord Lansdowne's Government appointments have stationed him in India and Canada. Whatever part of the world she has been in Lady Lansdowne has always proved herself a brilliant hostess. Her hospitalities at Government House, Calcutta are still remembered as marking one of the happiest periods in the social life of Anglo-India. Only three years ago Lord Curzon, at Calcutta, unveiled a portrait of Lady Lansdowne, no small tribute to a superb reputation. Since her homecoming, Lansdowne House has been the scene of many notable entertainments, the success of which has placed its "chatelaine" in the very front of perfect hostesses. Lansdowne House was a creation of the famous Adam brothers and was built by them for the Earl of Bute, one of the favourite Premiers of George III. From him it was purchased by Lord Shelburne, who was elevated to the marquessate of Lansdowne.

A ROYAL VISIT TO BELFAST.

The election of Lord Shaftesbury to be Lord Mayor of Belfast assuredly portends a Royal visit to the capital of Ulster during 1907. Nothing could be more appropriate, Lord Shaftesbury's seat, Belfast Castle, is on a hill overlooking the city, and he himself is a clever thoughtful man, with ideas and a deep affection for Ireland. Eton and Sandhurst prepared him for that smartest of smart regiments, the 10th Hussars, in which it will be remembered, the young Duke of Clarence held a commission. He put in an interesting three years as A.D.C. to Lord Brassey when Governor of Victoria, and while at the Antipodes had the curious experience of seeing his engagement announced to the daughter of a millionaire Australian baronet—quite untruly! He is a religious man, and a follower of Lord Hugh Cecil. Although still on the sunny side of forty, he sat on the old London School Board, and he is an active member of the Irish Congested Districts Board, the pet of Mr. George Wyndham, his wife's stepfather. Lord Shaftesbury is not very rich, owing to his mother's rather curious will. He has five most beautiful and accomplished sisters, of whom the best-known are Lady Mar and Kellie and Lady Maud Warrender. These two were in the Royal house-party at Chatsworth, where Lady Maud, took a prominent part in organising the theatricals. Like Lady Maud Lord Shaftesbury has a beautiful singing voice, and is in great request at charity concerts.

FRIENDS OF THE PRINCESS.

Both Lord and Lady Shaftesbury are intimate friends of the Princess of Wales, who appointed the former to be her Chamberlain, and the latter to be a Lady of the Bedchamber. Lady Shaftesbury is indeed a connection by marriage of the Princess, whose brother, the Duke of Teck, married her aunt. Lady Shaftesbury is a sister of the Duke of Westminster and of Lady Beauchamp, and, of course, daughter of Lady Grosvenor. She is not only pretty, but extremely picturesque looking, and Lady "Cuckoo" Grosvenor was the favourite grand-daughter of the old Duke of Westminster. He showered gifts on her at the time of her wedding. Like most of the Grosvenors, she has marked literary tastes, combined with a great love of outdoor pursuits. At St. Giles's Lord Shaftesbury's place in Dorset, she has organised the most delightful amateur theatricals. Among her cherished possessions is a brooch given her by Sir Thomas Lipton when she lunched Shamrock III. This gorgeous jewel consists of Shamrock's flag, mounted with emeralds, and the commodore's flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club done in enamels and sapphires, while between are a Shamrock and the figure 111, all in diamonds.

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Yours truly, (Sd.) I. D'CACCIA.

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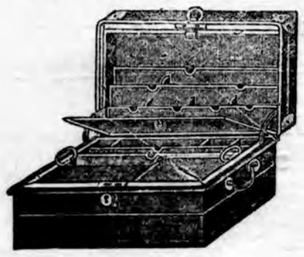

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